

# Tories plan to reform law on trade unions

Conservatives are reviewing their attitude to industrial relations with the object of an emphasis from the trade unions to the. They want a code of conduct that strict numbers allowed to picket and a procedure on union recognition.

## Limitation sought on number of pickets

Leaders have been re-appraising of the need for reform in the light of the Grunwick dispute.

Mr. Thatcher's parliamentary aide, Mr. Adam Butler, MP for Epsom, and Mr. Barney Hayhoe, MP for Bournemouth, Bournemouth and Poole, have been assessing events at the Grunwick factory and their findings have reinforced the views of party leaders that the unions have been favoured too much over the past three years.

The attitude represents a hardening of previous Tory policy towards organized labour.

The Tories want a limit on the numbers of pickets allowed to stand outside factories with the intention of putting a limit on non-strikers. They should be limited to those belonging to the union and actually involved in the dispute and should wear identifying armbands.

The Conservatives also want to speed the examination of claims for recognition submitted to Acas by the unions, which could be longer and may be involved in further legal battles before a justified claim is sanctioned. It is also argued that employers should have equal freedom to take issues of recognition to Acas, which is not allowed under Labour's industrial relations law.

At the beginning of last year, leading Conservatives made clear their determination to improve their relationship with the TUC and to make peace over the Industrial Relations Act.

Shadow ministers said the new legislation introduced by Labour would not be repealed, nor would there be any attempt to rescind the legislative approach to labour affairs.

The party's emphasis now appears to be on amending the law on industrial relations to an extent that is considered politically feasible.

Mrs. Thatcher has no plans to repeat the tasks she has had with the TUC's six members on the National Economic Development Council, though informal contacts are continuing between Mr. Prior, spokesman on employment, and senior backbenchers and Congress House officials and union leaders.

compensation as minimum for those whose jobs refuse to join a

law for workers allow their chosen cause their apprenticeship in the workplaces where it operates.

Employment for workers whose compensation is over a closed-shop agreement would prevent those who decline to after their industry

officials and union leaders.

## Leader of Soviet human group is charged

June 27—Dr. Yuri Nekrasov, leader and founder of the Helsinki group, "faces a trial before the Soviet court which will bring him up in jail," his wife, Mrs. Nekrasov, told Western news agencies.

Mrs. Nekrasov said that her interrogation did not touch on the activities of the Helsinki group. She was asked personal questions about her marriage. She refused to answer all questions and said that the proceedings against her husband were "immoral." Reuter.

Richard Davy writes: Mr. John Macdonald, QC, who has been retained by Mrs. Nekrasov to assist in her husband's defence, said in London today that he would be renewing his request for a Soviet visa. The last one was turned down.

It has been set up to give compliance to

## als present allaghan 10 themes

Mr. Steel's session between the Libs and Mr. Steel the Libs' precariously alive, but not quite beyond a coin in electoral survival. At the leading Liberals' two-hour Mr. Steel spent an hour. Mr. Callaghan ten general the Liberals will expect Queen's Speech, but he to present a unanimous in his party and it was left on essentials would be the parliamentary sum-

Page 2

### Pledge on jobs

Britain will take a "major initiative" tomorrow to provide an extra £5,000 jobs for school leavers by the autumn of next year. Mr. Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Employment, told an EEC conference in Luxembourg.

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### limit target

Chief Secretary to the suggested 3 or 6 per cent as a Government wants as the wage increase after phase 1. Mr. Barnett said that the inflation to be achieved will not rise by more than 10.

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## Booth plea for another meeting on Grunwick

By Tim Jones  
Labour Reporter

The Grunwick dispute was far from being resolved last night although a mediator appointed by the Government was standing by in case of need.

The Department of Employment admitted that there was still a "considerable gulf" between the parties after separate talks with Mr. Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.

It added: "In view of the seriousness of the situation the Secretary of State will be asking the two sides in the dispute to come in again tomorrow."

Mr. Booth spent much of the night trying to persuade Mr. Roy Graham, general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apecs) that it was worth while taking part in an inquiry in spite of the company's insistence that it would not feel obliged to be bound by its recommendations.

Another fundamental point of disagreement is the insistence by Mr. George Ward, the company's managing director, that the dismissed workers will not be reinstated under any circumstances.

Before he entered the meeting, Mr. Grantham said that his members were prepared to take part in mediation only if the company, like the union, was willing to be bound by the findings.

Once again Mr. Ward made clear that although the company would give careful consideration to the recommendations of a mediator, it would be bound only by the rulings of the High Court, which will consider next week the question of union recognition at the company.

During his meeting with the minister, Mr. Ward said that any industrial action that constituted duress would put in jeopardy continued cooperation with a mediator. That was a reference to the "unofficial action" by some pensioners.

Mr. Booth agreed that the terms of reference in any mediation would exclude the question of recognition by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service that the company should recognize the union. That is bound to cause concern to Mr. Grantham, as the question of recognition has become the cornerstone of his union's action, which has received widespread and sometimes militant support.

Earlier Mr. Booth had discussed the situation with Mr. Vandy, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr. Rees, Home Secretary, and the Attorney General.

It is understood that over the weekend government ministers were in touch with Mr. Tom Jackson, secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, asking him to persuade pensioners who have taken unofficial action against the company to resume normal deliveries.

Pickets jeer Home Secretary, Page 2

on cars, and shifting traffic

subsidy to the London commuter services.

Further cuts in the road programme, and continuing support for buses and railways at about the present level, are envisaged in the Government's long-awaited White Paper on transport policy published yesterday.

It calls for more local decision-making in transport and gives extensive new powers to local authorities in both town and country. More support and experiment for rural transport are foreshadowed, and new procedures, with greater involvement of the local community, for setting the future of rural railway lines.

Introducing the White Paper in the Commons, Mr. Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, said that its main themes were: minimization of public transport, with particular help for rural areas and greater responsibility for local authorities.

There was "no question of imposing major cuts on the railway network," and no specific financial objective for reducing

White Paper report, page 4

Leading article, page 17

Transport Correspondent

A new approach to the road programme would give a more modest and selective approach, with expenditure remaining at the reduced level of this year.

At a press conference later Mr. Rodgers said the White Paper was not anti-motorist: motorists were no longer a privileged minority but a large part of the population.

He hoped that the greater managerial freedom and financial stability for British Rail would help to make further fare increases this year unnecessary.

Putting responsibility where it properly lay was one of the main themes of the White Paper's main themes; he did not believe that the man at Westminster or Whitehall always knew best.

Mr. Norman Fowler, the Opposition's transport spokesman, said the paper marked the end of Labour's so-called integrated transport policy and was an "affirmation of what has remained of what it contained:

nationalization of the ports, extended public ownership of road haulage, less dependence

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on roads to rail and water.

For the Liberals, Mr. David Penhaligon said there were many things in the White Paper that pleased his party.

The British Road Federation and RAC both attacked the White Paper.

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The Minister failed to convince his colleagues that transport is one of the vital sectors of the economy.

Mr. Robert Phillipson, director of the federation, said last night: "He has failed to win the public resources particularly for investment in infrastructure."

The Government's industrial strategy, the Government has run away from the hard decisions that need to be taken, and after three wasted years of discussion and consultation we are as far away as ever from a coherent national strategy."

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years? The pride of merchant fleet, the QE2, passed yesterday afternoon through the seven miles of attendant ships. The Queen's silver jubilee review. The Cunard liner, on her

way from Southampton to Cherbourg, was only one of countless craft watching with interest the Royal Navy's final preparations for today's ceremonies, the first royal review since the coronation year, 1953. Thousands of spectators lined the shores of the Solent

as the Fleet auxiliary Engadine, taking the place of the royal yacht Britannia, led the review column through the seven miles of attendant ships. Earlier, 154 aircraft, led by 110 Royal Naval helicopters, Britain's largest formation helicopter flypast, had rehearsed their

eight-minute appearance. The last aircraft, Phantoms, Buccaneers and Hunters, form the letters ER and the shape of an anchor as they pass over the assembled Fleet. The Queen was greeted with a gun salute when she arrived to board the Britannia at

Portsmouth last night. Later, when the royal yacht had taken up her station near the Navy's last aircraft carrier, the 43,000 ton Ark Royal, the Fleet lit up for two hours, again watched by thousands of spectators, many of whom had already assumed their positions

for today's review. Despite the early arrival of visitors, mainly by car, the police last night reported no serious traffic difficulties, but urged motorists to stay on the signposted and recommended routes.

Leading article, page 17

## Our plan to oustantee landlords

Our Warman Party wants the immediately to re-public spending cuts and programme for all of neglected and other large

to the Department of Environment. Rent Acts: the councils should be to take over houses from private landlords.

ing its commitment to the private sector, local authority housing must provide greater ease of access, a big advantage of private renting, and meet the needs of groups including single adults.

Recognizing that municipalization cannot take place overnight, and that the private landlord will remain in business, the party urges legislation to give local authorities the ability to choose between a wide variety of powers and policies in adopting a flexible programme of municipalization and social ownership.

Although emphasizing its opposition to any policy that attempts to revive private landlordism, the party proposes measures to ensure a reasonable standard of housing in the private sector, including the re-instatement and improvement of property. Landlords should be allowed to set up sinking funds for repairs, on which tax relief would be available.

The party wants further encouragement for owner-occupiers to let spare accommodation, and suggests that an owner's rental income should not exceed a given proportion of rental value, in exchange for his agreement to register a fair rent. Also, when the rental income does not exceed a given proportion of rental value, the owner occupier should not lose part of his exemption from capital gains tax.

On asbestos 'might entire UK industry'

Correspondent of official public asbestos health in London yesterday were asbestos industry that it is believed practicable to be d allegations from representatives that had been criminally for past deaths related disease, which end organized by the

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by the TUC for a times more rigor

## Call for new approach to young offenders

By Pat Bealey

Social Services Correspondent

Children already in care or who are persistently delinquent should be offered a new form of "Intensive intermediate treatment" in their home

communities, a Personal Social Services Council study group recommends today. Residential care should be used only when it is the most positive way of helping young people, not as a last resort, the group says.

In its report, published today, the group endorses the use of intermediate treatment as a positive way of helping children in trouble and urges its extension to the most difficult offenders. It calls for a move in resources from residential care and a commitment to intermediate treatment, instead of concentrating on providing more secure units.

Dr Mia Kellmer Pringle, director of the National Children's Bureau and chairman of the study group, said yesterday that secure units had not proved successful in helping the most difficult offenders.

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ous, than the present one would close United Kingdom asbestos operations entirely, with appalling consequences for British industry.

Mr Peter Jacques, secretary of the TUC's social insurance and industrial welfare committee, said low levels of exposure already achieved in some sections of the industry showed that the TUC's proposed standard was practicable. Special consideration might have to be given to the asbestos textile industry.

Such programmes should be mounted as experiments, Dr Pringle said. They should be financed by the Government, said there would be long-term savings if they succeeded in reducing the number of children sent to detention centres and borstals. At the same time the residential intermediate treatment requirement that can be imposed by the courts should be changed in line with proposals in the Criminal Justice Bill now before the Commons.

The study group wants the present 30-day or 90-day requirements changed to a maximum of 90 days, which could be taken up for any period within three years, instead of being a continuous period as at present.

The new standard would apply only to those industrial processes for which there was, as yet, no safe alternative to asbestos. For other uses the TUC wants a programme for introducing substitute materials.

It also wants enforcement of standards to be improved through the introduction of a licensing system. That would be aimed particularly at controlling small "cowboy" firms involved in thermal insulation and asbestos removal, who have frequently ignored existing safety rules. Much asbestos-related disease is occurring among the former employees of such firms, the TUC says.

Present regulations require exposure to be kept to an average of two fibres of asbestos to a cubic centimetre of air. The TUC wants the standard reduced to 0.2 fibres per cubic centimetre. About 18,000 people are involved in the manufacture of asbestos products in Britain, and about one million have jobs in which they are regularly exposed to asbestos dust.

A Future for Intermediate Treatment (Personal Social Services Council, Brook House, 2-16 Torrington Place, London, WC1E 7HN, 75p).

## Train rape charge

A man was charged yesterday with raping a girl aged 19 on a train from London Bridge to Wimbledon last Thursday, and he will appear before Wimbledon magistrates today.

## Soldiers in Ulster voice discontent over pay

From Christopher Walker Belfast

Discontent among many of the 14,000 troops based in Northern Ireland about recent pay awards has led to concern among senior officers and renewed discussion about the possibility of setting up an army unit.

The last two issues of *Visor*, the Army's weekly news magazine in Northern Ireland, have contained anonymous letters supporting the idea of a military union along the lines of those in Sweden and Holland.

Some senior officers regard the letters as a genuine reflection of unrest among all ranks.

The latest edition of *Visor* contains a letter from an anonymous sergeant in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, writing from the headquarters of the Ministry of Defence in Whitehall. He says: "While it is to be admitted that the Armed Forces must never be permitted to strike there is at the moment a healthy forum taking place among all ranks on the subject of military unions, and there could be a case for them."

"Military pay is one aspect

and perhaps another is sections

180 and 181 of the Army Act,

or to be more specific:

"redress of grievance" where it may be that injustice or

wrongs inevitable in a large

organization like the Armed Forces could be dealt with by

the use of an ombudsman or

Normal *Visor* is an uncontroversial publication, mainly devoted to pin-ups, sports results and accounts of the activities of units based in Ulster. Its editorial line is critical of the ideas of a union, but after the subject had been raised the editor was attacked in another anonymous letter published on June 10 from a soldier in Northern Ireland.

The soldier wrote: "The introduction of a trade union system in one European army has caused many improvements to peacetime conditions of service, not the least of which are improved pay rates, better transport arrangements and improved resettlement training."

Much of the economic unrest among troops serving in Northern Ireland is attributable to the high cost of local living, dangerous conditions and long hours of service.

## Lists close for July by-election

Nominations for the by-election at Saffron Walden, Essex, on July 7, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Sir Peter Kirk, closed yesterday.

The four candidates are Mr Alan Haselhurst (C), aged 40; Mr Andrew Phillips (L), aged 38; Mr Oliver Smedley (All-Party Anti-Common Market), aged 65; and Mr Ben Stoneham (Lab), aged 28.

Mr Haselhurst, formerly MP for Middleton and Prestwich, is a public affairs consultant. Mr Phillips is a solicitor, who was formerly a prospective parliamentary Labour candidate in Norfolk, North.

Mr Smedley, formerly a "pirate" radio operative, who was acquired by the man-slaughter of a business rival in 1966, fought the constituency twice before as a Liberal, in 1950 and 1951.

Mr Stoneham is private secretary to Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board. The results at the October, 1974, general election were: Kirk (C), 31,291; Moore (L), 14,770; Green (Lab), 13,652; C, 5,321.

## BBC archives study group invites opinion

By a Staff Reporter

The advisory committee under Lord Briggs has been carrying out a study of the BBC's archives for the past 18 months, hoping to give an outline of its views by the end of the year.

Meanwhile the views of interested parties are being invited to help the committee to decide which parts of the archives might best be exploited in the BBC's and the nation's interest.

They should be sent in the first instance to Mr Richard Hewlett, Head of Reference and Registry Services, BBC, London, W1. After evidence has been received the committee might want to invite some of the contributing bodies and individuals to address it.

The BBC's archives comprise films, books, recordings and photographs. It is one of the most valuable collections of historical information in the country. The committee has already received a number of unsolicited views.

## Students' rent a grant issue

Rent assistance for students should be made through the educational award system rather than through rent rebates, a government advisory committee has recommended to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

The committee would also like to see many more private tenants claiming the allowances to which they are entitled, and calls for further research into ways of encouraging them to do so.

## Offers for MP's jubilee medal

Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, said yesterday that he has already received offers for the queen's Silver Jubilee Medal awarded to him for 25 years service as an MP. He would not say how much was being offered.

"It is up for offer for my constituency Labour Party election fund," he said. "I can think of no better purpose for it."

## Prince of Wales uses the tradesmen's entrance

By Philip Howard

The Prince of Wales yesterday opened Erdig Hall, near Wrexham, the latest acquisition for our national heritage and the most ample endowment made to the National Trust since its foundation.

The seventeenth-century mansion, an exemplar of the vanished way of life of the squires, has been lived in for most of its three centuries by the Yorke family, alternately named Simon and Philip. It is unusual because of the affection the Yorke had for their servants, having their portraits painted and writing verses to them, so that Downstairs is better remembered than Upstairs. The National Trust has conformed to this reversal of the usual order of things by making the main entrance to the house by way of the policies and the servants' entrance.

Mr Philip Yorke, a bachelor, aged 70, and the latest in the

line, who made the gift to the National Trust, met the Prince at the main entrance to the estate of 2,000 acres among large crowds. They rode up in a sweeping main drive in a 1920 Austin car, preserved in the stables with the rest of the household transport going back three centuries. The Yorke never threw anything away.

The house, which is open to other visitors will, in the meantime, be used as an exhibition, where the visitors will be able to see the workshops and outbuildings to see a blacksmith, a joiner, a baker, and other craftsmen working as they did and with the same tools that they used three centuries ago. Erdig is being run as a working estate with a certain bias towards preserving the old way of doing things.

Afterwards the Prince went upstairs to tour the main house, with its fine furniture and paintings, which has been restored for £800,000, the most expensive renovation scheme yet undertaken by the National Trust.

## Painting's export licence withheld

A painting by Willem van de Velde, valued at £125,000, has had its export licence withheld for four months to give a British collection a chance to buy it. The painting, signed, is "A Kang close-hauled in a fresh

breeze". A drawing by Sebastiano del Piombo, "A Prophet Addressed by an Angel", and an eighteenth-century gold watch by Thomas Mudge, valued at £28,650, have also had licences withheld for four and three months respectively.

## £700,000 land profit 'moved to other accounts'

From Michael Hornsby Chelmsford

Within 24 hours of opening a special joint bank account in April, 1973, to receive its £22,000 share of the profits on the £7m Bewbush land deal, three estate agents had transferred all but about £20,000 of the £150,000 in current and deposit accounts, said Derek Ritchie, one of the three, at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, yesterday.

About £18,000 of what was left was later paid to Mr Charles Negus-Fancy, a solicitor, and Christopher Smith, his father, about £16,000. Mr Smith junior, however, held £490,000 as trustee for his father.

Mr Ritchie, cross-examined by Mr Eastham, said he received more than £175,000 from the result of the Bewbush estate, of which more than £170,000 was paid into his son's current account. Mr Christopher Smith received about £490,000, and Mr Negus-Fancy, his father, about £16,000. Mr Smith junior, however, held £490,000 as trustee for his father.

Mr Ritchie agreed to contribute £50,000 each of their shares of the profits to the other partners.

On the Tedfold deal, which realized a net profit of nearly £150,000 for Broadland Properties in only three weeks, the prosecution has alleged that Mr Ritchie received nearly £15,000 in secret commission after a conspiracy between him and Mr Guthrie.

Mr Ritchie acted as agent for the original vendor of the land, to Broadland Properties for £25,000 and then for the company for its resale at £406,000.

The trial continues today.

## HOME NEWS

# More reductions proposed in road programme but greater say for councils about traffic and parking

By Michael Balby

Transport Correspondent

Further cuts in the road programme, containing subsidies to bus and rail travellers at about the present level, greater local control of transport primarily through county councils and greater support and experiment in rural transport are advocated in the Government's White Paper on transport policy published yesterday.

It avoids setting targets either for commuter fares in the South-east or for rail closures in Scotland, Wales, and other rural areas, but proposes new incentives and disciplines to ensure that British Rail and the communities concerned face those difficulties.

Higher taxes on heavy lorries are envisaged, and new powers for local authorities to control parking. The road programme is in effect scrapped in the light of cost, energy and environmental factors, to be superseded by a more modest and selective approach to road investment.

There will be no national transport council to coordinate future transport policy; instead the State Rail authorities are a "line" Nedd's for transport, and perhaps a parliamentary select committee aided by regular White Papers on roads.

Freightliners will stay with the National Freight Corporation. The limit on concessionary fares for elderly and disabled people will be removed, and surcharge increased.

Detailed proposals are as follows:

**Objectives:** To aid economic growth, secure a reasonable level of mobility, and minimize harmful effects (a separate statement will be made on road safety). Those that can usually best be achieved by local co-operation, common sense and good management rather than interference. Westminster and Whitehall Energy will have a greater role, and research, calling for continuing review of land-use planning and vehicle use rather than sharp and profound changes in the way of life.

## TRANSPORT PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

	1971-72			1976-77			1977-78		
	1971-72	1976-77	1977-78	End of decade	(Contd)	Now	Proposed	6721	Posed
<b>Local transport</b>									
Capital	525	370	265	(275)	380				
Roads, car parks	75	175	165	(155)	155				
Public transport investment									
Current	10	210	160	(160)	120				
Subsidies to buses, rail, etc	10	30	25	(100)	120				
Occupational fares	40	440	420	(420)	400				
Roads maintenance	125	160	150	(135)	135				
Admin etc									
<b>Central government support</b>									
British Rail									
Passenger	135	325	310	(315)	295				
Freight	15	30	25	(—)	—				
Nat. Freight Corp	10	25	30	(30)	20				
Grants towards new buses, railway sidings, ferries, etc	405	460	370	(425)	380				
<b>Local roads and trunk roads</b>									
Construction	65	80	70	(80)	80				
Maintenance									
<b>Other surface transport programmes</b>									
Research and central admin, VAT, etc	105	215	205	(160)	160				
<b>Total</b>	2,040	2,620	2,300	(2,200)	2,200				
<b>Nationalized surface transport industries investment</b>	265	325	330	(360)	360				
<b>Less investment financed by capital grants included above</b>	15	115	125	(120)	120				

**Role of government:** To provide a "rational and consistent framework" including fair competition between rail and road, within which local authorities can exercise wider powers. Last year, car users paid £930m more in taxes than their share of track costs, while British Rail received £239m in passenger subsidies. Subsidies should be used only where necessary, and only to get value for money.

By 1978-79 total government expenditure on transport will have shrunk to £2,200m (1976 prices) compared with £2,300m this year and £3,620m last year. Investment in public transport will have grown to 60 per cent in eight years, while expenditure on road building will have dropped by 40 per cent.

**Local planning and choice:** New local planning arrangements to provide better coordination of transport services with the cooperation of operators, consumers, and unions under local democratic control. Bus support will continue at £150m a year instead of being halved by 1980, as previously proposed; bus grant will continue until 1985, and more operators will get fuel rebates. County councils will be required to make five-year transport plans and to enter into binding contracts with local operators.

Consultation will take place on new procedures for rail closures in which, if British Rail, the Secretary of State for Transport and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland are involved, the "line" Nedd's for transport, and perhaps a parliamentary select committee aided by regular White Papers on roads.

Freightliners will stay with the National Freight Corporation. The limit on concessionary fares for elderly and disabled people will be removed, and surcharge increased.

Detailed proposals are as follows:

**Objectives:** To aid economic growth, secure a reasonable level of mobility, and minimize harmful effects (a separate statement will be made on road safety). Those that can usually best be achieved by local co-operation, common sense and good management rather than interference. Westminster and Whitehall Energy will have a greater role, and research, calling for continuing review of land-use planning and vehicle use rather than sharp and profound changes in the way of life.

For the bus industry, a more stable framework will emerge from proposals on bus grant, concessionary fares, levels of bus support, and county plans.

The future depends also on imagination, flexibility, and productivity from management and unions. Legislation will be introduced to change the financial structure of the National Freight Corporation, which is tackling its difficulties with vigour, and a decision on the future of Freightliners will be made.

**Roads:** There are more than 1,400 miles of trunk roads and 1,360 miles of motorways, which have transformed transport and travel in Britain. The reallocation of public money put forward in the White Paper favours bus and rail at the expense of road. Road construction will be cut by a further £60m below that proposed earlier this year, and road maintenance by another £20m.

The strategic network concept will be modified, and in stead roads will be improved in phases taking the worst first.

Leading article, page 17

## IBA chief says Annan plans are unrealistic

By Kenneth Gosling

The Annan report on the future of broadcasting reflects more on catch-phrases than on realistic proposals, Sir Brian Young, Director-General of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, said last night.

Giving the second Granada Guildhall Lecture, he attacked the committee's recommendation that a new authority should be set up to control the fourth television channel. That would leave the channel unused "for many a long year".

Sir Brian said the authority's proposal for an IBA fourth channel would be going to the Home Secretary "any day now" and would be published within the next month.

"Whatever foreign observers may have told the Annan committee, there is a possible decline in the standards of British broadcasting which they have voted most strongly for," ITV is another way. The leading world television prizes for documentary, for drama, and for comedy and light entertainment have all gone to ITV in the past year.

Pious reference to sponsorship, block advertising and charitable provision did not create a source of money for a new channel. The way I see the future is through trying now, on a small part of the fourth channel, whatever other

Questioned by Mr Donald

method of broadcasting finance has a hope of working.

That is the sensible way to move forward to a viable new way of running the fifth channel and a possible base, by the time the country is fit, for running more channels."

Diversity in broadcasting is not produced by having a large number of controlling bodies.

Sir Brian said local radio required, with its transmission costs, about £1,250,000 a year in the IBA, whereas Annan picured it costing nearly £5m within a local broadcasting authority. "If the extension of local radio is left with the IBA, as I hope it will be, I would doubt if our expenditure on it would ever in real terms reach even half the bill which Annan envisages for the IBA."

Another serious effect of the proposals would be to delay the introduction of local radio in places where it was wanted most strongly for ITV in another way. The leading world television prizes for documentary, for drama, and for comedy and light entertainment have all gone to ITV in the past year.

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## C conference told British plan create more jobs

16 June 27.

"The initiative" will be the British Government's Wednesday to provide 65,000 employment for school-leavers by the end of 1978. Mr John Murray, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, told the EEC conference here today.

Mr Murray said: "This conference, which was this occasion by Mrs. Ley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings into a year, finance ministers of the representatives of trade and industry, and the Commission.

Mr. Murray said: "The British Government would double the vision of places for about 130,000 young people out of work for weeks and would provide either apprenticeships in industrial colleges and institutes of education. Some already been spent overextended on job creation in the past 18 months.

Commenting on Mr. Healey's statement this week in Paris that the next round of the pay policy would require the setting of some figures for earnings indicating that they would not rise on average beyond 10 per cent, Mr. Murray said: "We are not in the figures business."

Opening today's conference, Mr. Healey said that if the Community failed to make progress in reducing the load of unemployment which now lies it, this would strengthen the pressure for restrictive practices, reduce productivity, stimulate inflation, and breed the desire to protect jobs by restrictive trade.

that despite investment there would be a significant reduction in unemployment. There are 5,200,000 people in the European Union.

for the TUC, which of the European Confederation, Murray, the General book issue with what

## Competence of Britain's airline guides queried

16 June 27.

British guides have a sufficient level of competence to be admitted to the International Union of Guides Association, members of the union the weekend.

Meeting at Wiler, Switzerland, considered a application from Kingdom Association.

British guides could not be compared with Alpine standards. He suggested that they wanted to become members largely in order to benefit from reduced prices for courses in the Alps.

In opposing the application, he was supported by Herr Fankhauser, the president of the Austrian Guides Association, who said that there must be uniformity in training standards.

Herr Anderl Heckmayer, of West Germany, said that many British guides could, on the contrary, "compare with the best of us".

Despite the careful wording of the announcement, feeling in the aviation industry last night was that the chances of a deal involving the sale of several of the 350-seater airbus were high.

SAS is a member of a European airline group which also includes Swissair, KLM, and the French independent airline UTA. They could become interested in the airbus if the Scandinavians buy it.

Although nine airlines have already bought the airbus, the manufacturers badly need further sales to keep the production line at Toulouse, in southern France, busy.

It confirms wide disparities in assets and income

of the wealth of France owned tenth of the population

16 June 27.

French households have a half the wealth of the top 10 per cent have

the report confirms the almost avastic preference of Frenchmen for land and property as against stocks and shares and other forms of capital, with the exception of course, of gold, foreign exchange, works of art, live stock, and shares, which are not quoted. Land and property account for three-quarters of the assets of households.

The main type of debt takes the form of loans for the purchase of homes and vehicles for 6 to 8 per cent of the total wealth of households, while savings, in spite of political uncertainty, are still 18 per cent of the total in 1975. Stocks and shares only constitute 15 per cent of ascertainable wealth.

## h Premier ocialist disagree

June 27.—Señor Spanish Prime Minister Felipe de la Socialista, leader, today for the first time, said they were Señor Suárez's some Franco ministerial new ones. They are also having with his victorious Centre Union (UCD).

United to the Spanish Democrats and Social Democrats party to fight effectively in Parliament. UCD sources said had been reached to a parliamentary

Señor Josep former Prime Minister and President of the Catalan Government here unexpected France, for talks on the union with Señor as Señor Tarradell, return to Spain since



Five cardinals created by the Pope yesterday pose for photographers. They are: Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, of Munich, left; Cardinal Giovanni Benelli, former Vatican Under-Secretary of State; Cardinal Bernardin Gantin, of Benin; Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, of Prague; and Cardinal Luigi Ciappi, a Vatican theologian.

## Scandinavia line may buy European airbus soon

By Arthur Reed

At Correspondents Scandinavia Airline Systems, which is operated jointly by Denmark, Norway and Sweden, is likely to be one of the next customers for the European A300, the airbus being developed by the aircraft industries of France, West Germany, Britain, Holland and Spain. An announcement last night by SAS said: "Discussions have lately taken place between Airbus Industrie and SAS on the possible future delivery to SAS and Scanair (a charter subsidiary airline) of A300s."

Preliminary understanding has been reached, and SAS and Scanair will start negotiations with Airbus Industrie for a possible contractual agreement between them before the end of 1977."

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## Italy threatens to leave world bridge contest

Turin, June 27.—The Italian Bridge Federation today rejected, after charges against some of its elite players and threatened to withdraw from the world championships.

Professor Luigi Firpo, president of the Italian Federation, was commenting on accusations lodged by the president of the World Bridge Federation, Mr Jaime Ortiz-Patino.

Mr. Ortiz-Patino disclosed in London at the weekend that he had ordered the Italian body to tighten up its administrative and investigative procedures by September 2 or face disciplinary action.

Some members of Italian bridge teams, which have dominated the world championships for two decades, are alleged to have worked out codes, including tapping each other's feet and signalling with cigarettes, to indicate what cards they hold.

The accusations against the Italian players have never been proved and are solely the result of envy over our vic-

## Pope's new plea to Mgr Lefebvre

From Our Correspondent Rome, June 27

The Pope today appealed once again to the right French traditionalist archbishop, Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, to realize the breach he is creating in the Roman Catholic Church with his plans illegally to ordain priests on Wednesday.

He warned Mgr Lefebvre that previous popes to whom discipline he presumes to appeal, would not have tolerated a disobedience as obstinate as it is pernicious for so long a period as we have so patiently done.

The warning clearly referred to the ex-communicant which usually awaits bishops and cardinals who disobey papal authority.

Speaking to a consistory of cardinals called for the creation of five new members, the Pope spoke of his suffering at Mgr Lefebvre's plans to go ahead with the ordination of 14 priests and 22 sub-deacons at his seminary in Ecône, Switzerland. On

Sunday the Pope gave a warning that the ordinaries would create an "irreparable break" with the Church.

"We ask this brother of ours to be mindful of the breach which he is producing, the disorientation which he is causing, the division which he is introducing with the gravest responsibility", the Pope said.

The Catholic Church, he said, on, guarded intact the unity desired for it by Christ.

Mgr Lefebvre was "emphasizing his personal opposition to the Church and his activity of division and rebellion in matters of extreme gravity, notwithstanding our own patient exhortations and the suspension which has incurred, finally, forbidding him to persist in his design contrary to the canonical norm".

He said the candidates for the ordination were "being placed outside the Church's authentic ministry which, by the sacred law of the Church,

they will be forbidden to exercise".

The faithful who will follow them are led astray in a posture of confusion if not in downright rebellion, greatly harmful to themselves and to ecclesiastical communion."

Mgr Lefebvre has attracted a following of many thousands from several European countries with his celebration of the now superseded Tridentine Mass and his criticism of the reforms started by the Second Vatican Council. He was expressly forbidden by the Pope last year to perform religious duties but has since ordained priests, confirmed children, presided and held public masses.

Ecône, Switzerland, June 27.—Mgr Lefebvre intends to go ahead with the ordinations on Wednesday.

Spokesmen for the archbishop said that everything was ready for the ceremony.

Leading article, page 17

## British ban on herring fishing likely

Continued from page 1

left after the needs of the British industry had been met would be available for the fishermen of other EEC and non-EEC countries.

Mr Millan told his European colleagues that while Britain could catch all the pelagic species (fish living near the surface, chiefly herring, mackerel and sprat) it needed within 50 miles, the main demersal species, such as cod and haddock, which live at the bottom of the sea, lay well beyond that limit.

The most hostile reaction today came from the French delegation, which has always been the most ardent defender of the principle that there should be free fishing for all up to the beaches.

The tanker had unloaded its oil and was leaving port when the explosion occurred.—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.

## Woman in Rome kidnapped by servants

Rome, June 27.—The 30-year-old daughter of a wealthy Rome stamp collector was seized as a hostage today by two armed Ecuadorians and their wives, who systematically ransacked a villa where they were employed as servants.

Police found a ransom demand for 1,000,000 lire (565,000), in the basement of Signor Renato Mondolfo, a philatelist and former Italian bridge champion. The gang also got away with 260 gold medals, jewelry and money.

The four South Americans, who were assisted by two other people, had been hired as household staff last year. Signor Mondolfo and his wife Elvira were both asleep when two of the raiders entered their bedroom and made their escape. He said he tried to resist being tied up, struggled and gave an injection, but was beaten up.

The other raiders went through the villa immobilizing the rest of the people there, including the couple's daughter, Ambra.

The accomplices, also believed to be Ecuadorians, waited outside the villa at the wheels of two of the family's three cars, which the group used for their journey. Signor Mondolfo's daughter with them. One car was later abandoned on a main road leading out of Rome.

Explosion in  
French port

Sète, France, June 27.—An explosion on board a Finnish oil tanker split the vessel in two at the entrance to the port of Sète.

They named the ship as the 11,321-ton Gunnar Z. One of the crew was known to be dead, two others were missing and about a dozen were injured.

The tanker had unloaded its oil and was leaving port when the explosion occurred.—Reuters and Agence France-Presse.



## While the fluff saps the mark, the dip rips the wad

### That's when you'll be glad your money was in American Express Travellers Cheques

Professional thieves have their own jargon for a pick-pocket operation. One that spells nothing but trouble. If a team makes you its target when you're abroad, they mean business and your wallet's as good as gone. And if you're accustomed to carrying cash, personal cheques, or even ordinary travellers cheques, the loss could ruin your holiday.

But American Express Travellers Cheques ensure protected, trouble-free travelling, through a range of special services.

1. If your American Express Travellers Cheques are lost or stolen, we arrange a full refund, usually on the same business day.

2. On a weekend or public holiday, only American Express can offer you a worldwide "Emergency Refund" to tide you over. And you pick up the rest of your full refund usually on the next business day.

3. American Express Travellers Cheques come in seven major international currencies: Sterling, U.S. and Canadian Dollars, German Marks, Swiss Francs, French Francs and Japanese Yen. So you benefit by carrying the currency of your choice, avoiding loss from fluctuating exchange rates.

4. American Express Travellers Cheques are welcomed as payment by more people around the world than any other travellers cheques. Don't leave home without them.

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Insist on American Express  
Travellers Cheques

## OVERSEAS

# Africa welcomes its newest republic to OAU membership

From Nicholas Ashford  
Libreville, June 27

The Republic of Djibouti, until yesterday the French Territory of the Afars and Issas, was today accepted "by acclamation" as the forty-ninth member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Its membership of the OAU was immediately welcomed by the representatives of its two large neighbours, Somalia and Ethiopia, who are attending the OAU's Council of Ministers meeting here. Their warm words showed little evidence of the long and bitter dispute between the two countries over the future of the strategically situated Red Sea enclave.

However, while wishing the new republic well, Dr Felake Georis, the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, pointedly expressed the hope that the "brotherly people of Djibouti should be left to themselves". He added that Ethiopia, which is heavily dependent on the railway line which links Addis Ababa with the Red Sea at Djibouti, would spare no effort to cooperate with the new state.

However, the independence of France's "last colony in Africa" has not succeeded in stemming criticism of French policy. Today the organization's political committee approved a resolution condemning the continued French occupation of Mayotte, one of the Comoro Islands situated between the African mainland and Madagascar.

"Djibouti is not the last French colony in Africa," declared Mr Peter Onu, the official spokesman. "Mayotte is still colonized. The committed urged efforts to be made to liberate Mayotte to join the other Comoro Islands." The question of Mayotte, small though the island is, has been troubling the OAU ever since the island's population decided to stay with France after a

referendum on the question of independence. The committee suggested that the new chairman-designate of the OAU, President Omar Bongo of Gabon, who is host at the organization's summit in Libreville, should go to Paris to discuss the matter with the French Government.

Meanwhile delegates are grappling behind the scenes with two potentially contentious issues, both of which could divide the organization into "moderate" and "militant" groups, similar to the split which took place at the emergency meeting on Angola in Addis Ababa in January last year.

The first concerns a move to get the OAU to give exclusive recognition to the Patriotic Front of Rhodesia at the expense of the other nationalist organizations. This question was discussed during the OAU's Council of Ministers meeting in Libreville last February, but deferred until the

five "front-line states", together with a number of other left-wing countries, are supporting the Patriotic Front. However some more conservative countries are trying to produce a resolution which would not exclude Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council and the Rev Ndzanangasi Sithole's wing of the Zimbabwe African National Union from continued OAU recognition and support. The matter will be discussed by the heads of state next week.

The second issue concerns a move by some "moderate" predominantly French-speaking states to draw a resolution urging non-interference by outside powers in the continent's affairs for the sake of "security and stability in Africa".

This move, which is still at a preliminary stage reflects the growing concern of many member states at the spread of outside interference in Africa since the Cuban involvement in Angola.

# Djibouti signs pact with France

Djibouti, June 27.—The Republic of Djibouti, which gained its independence at midnight last night, today signed wide-ranging agreements including a military defence pact, with the outgoing colonial power, France.

M. Robert Galley, the French Cooperation Minister, who signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a series of economic and military agreements with Djibouti's first President, Mr Hassan Gouled, said later that France would maintain a military force of 4,500 men at the disposal of the Djibouti Government.

They would be available to intervene on the new republic's part if it became a victim of aggression, he said, but such intervention would be only at the request of the new Djibouti authorities.

At a press conference, M. Galley warned the Djibouti people of the dangers inherent in their geographical location at the mouth of the Red Sea.

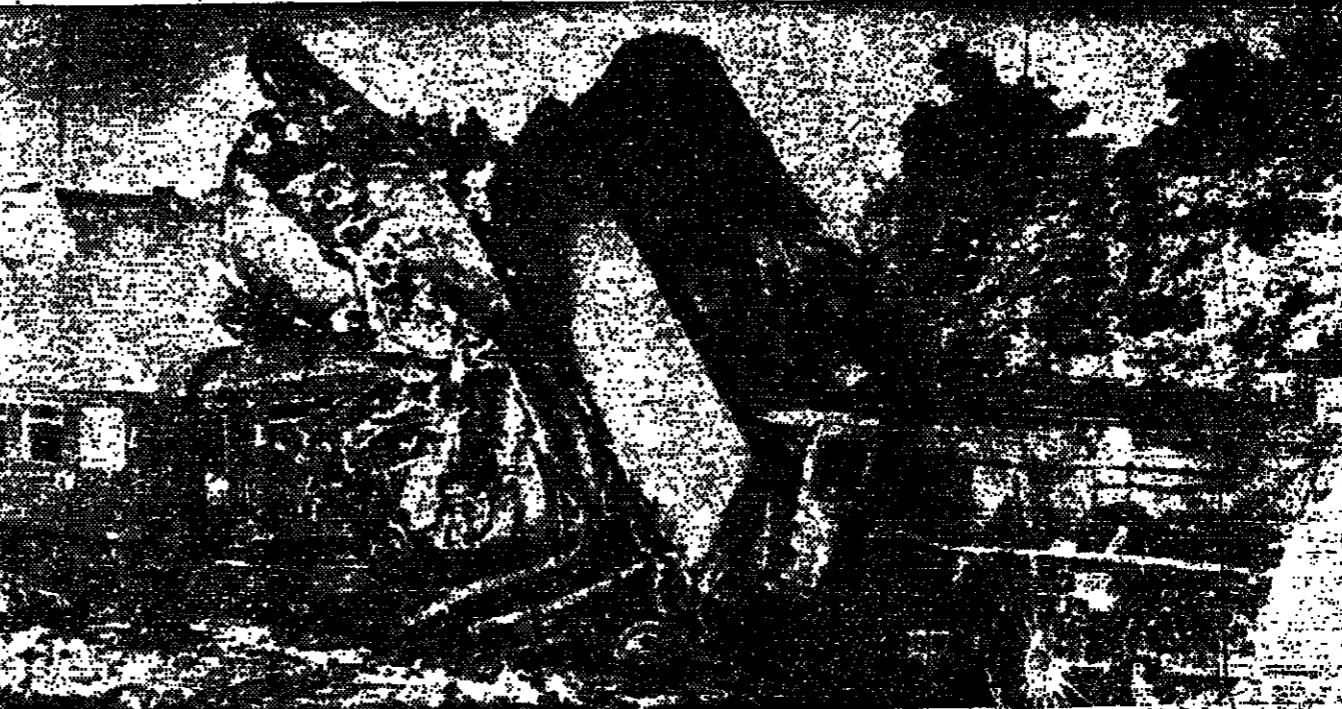
As the official ceremonies continued in calm formality in Djibouti, messages of formal recognition continued to stream in from the Soviet Union, West Germany, Denmark, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, China and other nations.

The Soviet Union limited its recognition statement to declaring its wish to establish diplomatic relations with the new state and expressing its hope of future friendly relations.

China, however, used the occasion to denounce the Soviet Union's "criminal acts" in the Red Sea region.—Agence France-Presse.

Cairo, June 27.—Djibouti has asked formally to join the Arab League. Mr Mahmoud Riad, the organization's secretary-general, announced today.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: A message of good wishes has been sent by Mr Callaghan to Mr Gouled. This constitutes Britain's recognition of the new Government.



Wreckage of an express and a goods train that collided near the German-Polish border early yesterday.

## 29 killed in head-on rail crash

Lebus, East Germany, June 27.—A passenger train, which collided head-on with a goods train and burst into flames here today, killing 29 people.

Soviet railway staff moved in with heavy lifting equipment to clear the tangled wreckage

after the worst rail crash in the country for 10 years.

Local residents said the express, travelling from Sitzau in the south-east, to Stralsund, in the Baltic, may have been wrongly switched from the main line on to a minor track.

Officials at the site told western reporters that 29 people were known to have died and seven more were injured when the express ploughed into the oncoming goods train.

The steam engine pulling the passenger train and the goods train's diesel locomotive were

both gutted in the ensuing fire. Smoke-laden wreckage still堵住了 the track 12 hours after the crash, which happened just after 2 am outside the village of Lebus, near the Polish frontier.

The driver's assistant in the goods train died, but the driver himself was found unconscious near the wreckage.

He had apparently jumped clear at the last minute, the officials said.

A railway official said the maximum speed limit on the section of track was 38 mph but it was impossible to tell how fast both trains had been moving.—Reuter.

## Rhodesia clashes claim 31 in 24 hours

Salisbury, June 27.—The Rhodesians said today that 31 people had been killed in the guerrilla war in the past 24 hours, a high toll.

A communiqué yesterday said 19 African nationalist guerrillas had been killed in the 24 hours.

The announcements gave no details of precisely where fighting occurred.

Today's communiqué said only that 23 guerrillas and three blacks "actively assisting" an insurgent group had been killed since yesterday for the loss of four of the security forces, one black and the others white.

It added that one man was killed and a woman wounded when guerrillas fired into a crowded African beer hall in the central midlands.

Conditions are different if Mr Adams decides to ban Concorde from

## Concorde's US rights in balance

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, June 27

Mr Brock Adams, Transportation Secretary, has said that he may have to reconsider Concorde's rights to land in New York after the courts New York have ruled that this was unfair discrimination.

Mr Adams's predecessor, Mr William Coleman, ruled last year that Concorde would be given a 16-month trial period in both Kennedy airport, New York, and Dulles airport, Washington.

The decision in New York has now been upheld by the New York courts for that ruling. Concorde has now been using Dulles for more than a year. It is quite clear that no decision will come out of the New York legal process before the full 16 months have elapsed for Dulles airport and a final report on its operations has been completed.

Conditions are different if Mr Adams decides to ban Concorde from

Dulles, on the basis of its trial period, it would obviously be difficult to argue that it deserves a second chance in New York.

Conversely, if Concorde is judged to have passed the test in Washington and is allowed permanent landing rights, a shorter trial period in New York might be thought appropriate.

Mr Adams was interviewed on television yesterday, did not go into the argument in detail but he was clearly thinking of the specific case which is being considered by the New York courts. The Port Authority of New York has, in effect, been challenged to lay down noise standards for Kennedy airport. Concorde's supporters claim that the aircraft could meet any standards which would also apply to the majority of aircraft now using the airport.

Most of them are old and

just as noisy as Concorde. If the Port Authority were to impose a double standard, making Concorde comply with stricter noise standards than those for others, then Air France and British Airways would argue in court that this was unfair discrimination.

Mr Adams also said he hoped that next time airlines wanted to fly Concorde into an American airport, they would make sure in advance that it would be welcomed. A number of airports, most notably Dulles, Fort Worth, want Concorde while a number of others, including Boston, are firmly opposed to it.

This will become a real issue as soon as Concorde wins permanent landing rights, in Dulles or Kennedy or both. It could then fly on to Texas, and perhaps elsewhere. Mr Adams hopes that it would then avoid a repetition of its troubles at Kennedy.

According to the military sources, the flight of civilians from besieged towns near Israel was caused by rush-hour traffic. The Palestinians and their allies plan an offensive against two right-wing strongholds, Marjayoun and Kleyva. Reuter.

## Israel transit facilities for Lebanon rightists

Beirut, June 27.—Israel has begun granting transit facilities to right-wing Lebanese troops in southern Lebanon where fighting has increased sharply in the past four days, reliable diplomatic sources here said today.

They said right-wing troops commanded by Major Hadid had twice in less than a week moved into the border village of Kfar Shouba, under a mile from the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights.

Major Hadid is Supreme Commander of an eight-mile right-wing enclave along the Israeli border that has been cut off from supply routes through Lebanon's territory since an offensive last April by opposing Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces.

The sources said the only way for the embattled rightists in the enclave to reach Kfar Shouba was through Israel and the Golan Heights.

Israeli artillery, backing supplies and logistic support to the rightists in case of attack, are no longer a secret. But transit facilities through Israeli-occupied territory were seen by observers here as a sign of increased support for the rightists.

Travellers from the south said Major Hadid had visited Kfar Shouba at the weekend, exhorting villagers to report the presence of "saboteurs", the right-wing troops for Palestinian snipers.

Travellers reported heavy shelling on two fronts in south Lebanon in the morning. They said Israeli tanks and armoured aircraft flew over before Palestinian positions at Nahatayel and Tel al-Hawa.

Military sources said that artillery exchanges and ground fighting in the south had intensified considerably in the past 24 hours, sending more villagers fleeing to safer parts of Lebanon. Lebanese parliament sources today estimated that about 200,000 southern Lebanese had abandoned their homes since the beginning of the year.

According to the military sources, the flight of civilians from besieged towns near Israel was caused by rush-hour traffic. The Palestinians and their allies plan an offensive against two right-wing strongholds, Marjayoun and Kleyva. Reuter.

## Grave robbers steal film producer's ashes

Chicago, June 27.—Grave robbers stole the remains of Michael Todd, the film producer who was Elizabeth Taylor's third husband, from his grave here over the weekend, police said today.

They dug more than 4ft into the ground to reach the bronze coffin. They snatched the glass lid to remove the rubber band containing Todd's ashes. The lid was broken.

In San Francisco, the issue has been heated by a recent incident in which a man was stabbed to death by four young men who claimed "Fagot" (homosexual) status. The man was killed in a campaign in favour of homosexual rights.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephones are out of order outside London Metropolitan Area.

## OPERA &amp; BALLET

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**COLLEGIATE W.C.** 01-387 9629. **BASIC SPACE DANCE THEATRE**. **Practise** tonight.

**COVENT GARDEN**, 234 1020. (Cards charge credit card bookings, 834 6603). **THE ROYAL BALLET**. **Practise** tonight.

**CLYNDONBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA**. Until Aug. 7 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Today & Sun. at 7.30. **WAGNER** (Die Walküre) & **MOZART** (Don Giovanni). Box Office: 834 6603. **THURSTON & SAWYER** (Box Office: 834 6603). **DUKE OF MANTUA OPERA CO**. Fri. 7.30. **Pirates of Penzance**. July 12 to 16. **Practise** of **Die Walküre**.

**CLYNDONBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA**. Until Aug. 7 with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Today & Sun. at 7.30. **WAGNER** (Die Walküre) & **MOZART** (Don Giovanni). Box Office: 834 6603. **THURSTON & SAWYER** (Box Office: 834 6603). **DUKE OF MANTUA OPERA CO**. Fri. 7.30. **Pirates of Penzance**. July 12 to 16. **Practise** of **Die Walküre**.

**CONCERTS**

**ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL**. Tonight 8.30. **John Eliot Gardiner**. **Baroque**. **Phone** No. 21. **Bruckner**: **Symphony**

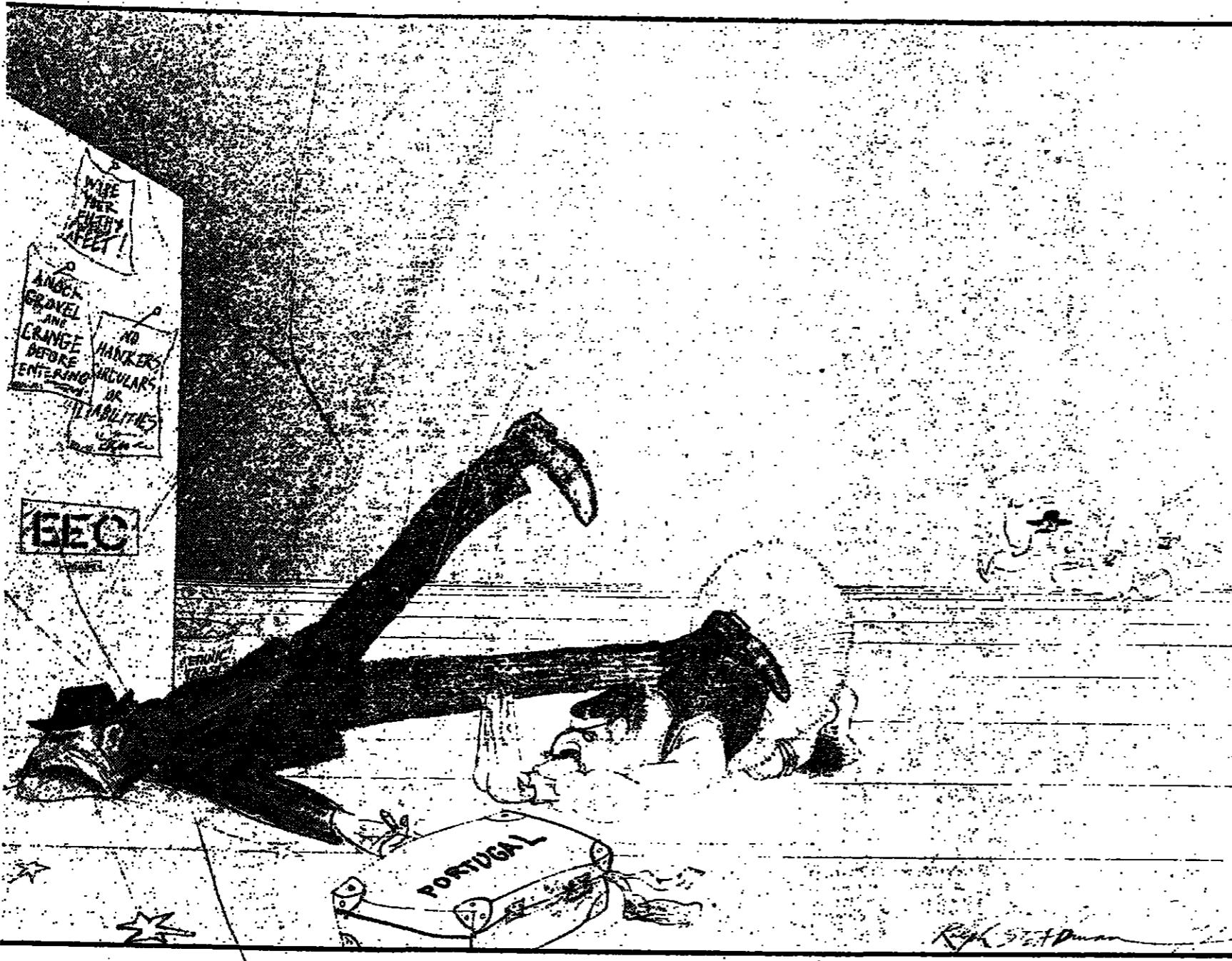
**THEATRES**

**ADELPHI THEATRE**, 01-554 7611. **7.30**. **MOSC. THREE**, 3.30. **6.30**. **"SPECTACLE"** **CAPTIVATING TUNES** AND **MAGICAL STORIES** — **TOONIE**. **IRENE**.

**THE MUSICAL MUSICAL**. **"SLICK SUMPTUOUS HENE"**. **INSTANT CONFIRMED** **CREDIT CARD** **BOOKINGS** ON 01-556 7611.

**ALBERT HALL**, 834 2500. **EST. 1862**. **ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY** **IN RESIDENCE**. **THE FAIR GARDEN**. **Preview** Wed. 7.30. **First night** Thur. 7.00. **"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING"**. **North** **and** **South** **and** **East** **and** **West** **for** **as** **long** **as** **possible**". **W.H.** (P.T.). **Sat. 8.30**. **THE CO** **PICTURESQUE IN WILD GATES**. **ALMOST FREE THEATRE**, 485 0681. **ALMOST FREE** (D.T.). **Mon. 7.30**. **HANOCKEY**, 12. **THE FAIR GARDEN** **by** **HEATHCOTE WILLIAMS**. **8.30**. **Mon. to Sat. 8.30**. **ARTS THEATRE**, 13. **14.15**. **15.16**. **16.17**. **17.18**. **18.19**. **19.20**. **21.22**. **22.23**. **23.24**. **24.25**. **25.26**. **26.27**. **27.28**. **28.29**. **29.30**. **30.31**. **31.32**. **32.33**. **33.34**. **34.35**. **35.36**. **36.37**. **37.38**. **38.39**. **39.40**. **40.41**. **41.42**. **42.43**. **43.44**. **44.45**. **45.46**. **46.47**. **47.48**. **48.49**. **49.50**. **50.51**. **51.52**. **52.53**. **53.54**. 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# Portugal and the Community



## Italy and France worried over bigger EEC

Community on March 28. Early in April, EEC prepare an advisory report after an exhaustive survey foreign ministers took note on the implications of Portugal's application in the nine of the application, and in tuguese membership. This was accordance with the requirements of the Treaty of Rome, as undertaken by Dr Mario Soares, the Prime Minister, Rome, asked the European Commission, under its President, Mr Roy Jenkins, to skip to a country seeking

sustenance and support for its fledgling democratic institutions. So, whatever economic caveats it may voice, the Commission seems certain to recommend that entry negotiations should be opened.

The Commission's opinion is expected to be ready by the end of the year or by early January, and if past experience is any guide, entry negotiations between Portugal and the Nine should begin about six months later. On this schedule Portugal might expect to be a full member of the EEC by the end of 1981.

That forecast needs to be treated with rather more caution now, however, than a few months ago. This is primarily because of the growing alarm in political and farming circles in France and Italy, especially in France, over the agricultural and commercial implications of opening the EEC to new Mediterranean members.

The cause of this disquiet is less the impending negotiations with Portugal, or negotiations already under way with Greece, which applied for membership nearly two years ago, but rather the application which is expected in the next few months from Spain, a country vastly greater in population and economic potential.

When he came to Brussels in March, a few weeks before the Portuguese applied to join the EEC, Dr Soares pleaded that the three Mediterranean countries should be treated separately, even though they presented some features in common, and that the problems posed by one should not be allowed to delay negotiations with another.

Dr Soares's worst fears appear now to be in danger of confirmation. In effect, the French, with somewhat ambiguous backing from the Italians, have said that further enlargement of the EEC must be preceded by a strengthening of Community support for its southern farmers, chiefly to protect them from Spanish competition.

Portugal itself is, in fact, a substantial net importer of agricultural produce, particularly cereals, and with the possible exception of tomato concentrate, its exports of wine, fruit and vegetables are not considered large enough by themselves to pose an overwhelming threat to French and Italian producers.

But the composition of Portuguese, as of Greek, farm exports is broadly the same as that of Spain's much larger output, and the French and Italians evidently feel that the needs of farmers in the Midi and the Mezzogiorno must be recognized and satisfied now before any further move towards enlargement occurs.

At a meeting of EEC foreign ministers recently, the French appeared to soften their position and said they did not intend to block the Greek negotiations. This change of heart was prompted by assurances from the European Commission that proposals designed to meet

## Far from economic stability

by Anthony Jones

In spite of the sluggishness of the river Tagus as it flows through Portugal's capital, there is an air of bustle and vitality in the city. Although the disturbances and scars of the past three years have not been wholly forgotten nor entirely erased—graffiti still adorn some buildings—there is a greater air of purpose than previously.

The reason for much of this vitality can be attributed to Dr Mário Soares's Government and its efforts in educating Portuguese business and banking circles and industry in the need to join the European Economic Community. Preparations for entry are likely to be stringent and as a jaundiced commentator puts it, the "gang of Nine are not all in favour of our joining".

Indeed, they are not; France and Ireland have been noticeably cool towards the Soares approach, but Mr Callaghan has pledged whole-hearted support for the country's application.

One of the European Commission's anomalies when it considered Greece's application at the beginning of 1976, was that its application should not be looked at in isolation. There were other countries applying to join and what had to be considered was the shape of the future Community: not only its geographical enlargement but also its economic and institutional

enlargement, but also its economic and institutional

achieved.

Rising the excesses that stem from the release of a people who for more than 40 years have been gripped by a fascist dictatorship is a task to be undertaken.

Three years of revolutionary fervour did much to drain the Portuguese coffers of the enormous reserves it once had. Now, Dr Soares's Government, burdened with a refugee problem and affected by the worldwide recession, is struggling hard with the results of that revolutionary exuberance.

Dr Soares has a large task ahead if he is to preserve his aim of integrating Portugal both economically and politically with the EEC. He

is to be seen in the measures under the watchful eyes of the International Monetary Fund, which have not always met with the approval of the Portuguese people.

Serious economic measures have already been taken to revive the economy: tourism, agriculture and industry are all recovering slowly under these measures. A medium-term programme for economic recovery was set up last month and an inter-governmental commission for administrative reform is also to be instituted.

He still thought the political benefits of enlargement far outweighed the practical difficulties that would accrue. "Enlargement is an investment in the democratic future of Europe."

It is that very tender and tenuous democracy that concerns many people in Europe. It is said that Dr Soares has staked his Government's reputation, and his own continued premiership, on his country's entry to the EEC. And, although he has reached a sufficient level of economic "economic" door.

development. This could be done either by their own efforts or possibly with EEC help.

One of the more interesting points Dr Soares has made about the Government's seriousness is the rapid drafting of a plan with the EEC for a long-term target date. Whether he has decided whether accession could be delayed Dr Soares has declined to answer such a politically explosive question. But his longer dates underline the seriousness with which he has approached the question of entry and indicates his willingness to meet the challenge.

But the immediacy of the challenge raises another, more serious question, that of the ability of the administration to meet and understand the vast amounts of rules and attend to its work that are inevitably follow when a country becomes part of the machinery of Europe.

The bureaucracy of Portugal has been bound by regulations and red tape for decades and as Senator Franco Sousa, deputy leader of the Popular Socialist Party (PSD), says: "We have a most inefficient administration and we do not have the people coming from the universities to improve it at the moment. Many of our best men left after the revolution and those that remain do not have the conditions in which to work. Our universities are in the same state as they were in 1968."

"They have scarcely moved forward at all in the past nine years; our schooling system has been almost destroyed over the past three years. Something must be done and soon if we are to be in closer association with the EEC by the 1990s."

Senhor Sousa thinks that 15 years is a reasonable period to allow before Portugal becomes a fully integrated member. "A shorter time is neither practical nor realistic. It would create tremendous problems both in Portugal and within the EEC. By the 1990s, we shall have the economic conditions for full membership; the politics we shall have the right credentials sooner."

"We have some of them now and we are beginning to make decided moves to more intimate political cooperation with the European institutions."

Senhor Sousa summarizes Portugal's situation aptly: "We are entering through a door marked 'democracy'; we await at the support of other democratic level of economic 'economic' door."

## Electricidade de Portugal-EDP

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State-owned company operating the public utility services of generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy in order to promote and to meet the demands of social and economical development of the population of the Continental Portugal - 12,500 workers;

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- 184 substation with 6,500,000 kVA capacity;
- More than 3000 km of 150 and 220 kV transmission lines and about 389 km of 400 kV lines construction;
- Distribution of electrical energy all over the country, more than 2,500,000 meters having been installed to give satisfaction to industrial, commercial, domestic and agricultural consumptions;
- Nearly 95% of the total electrical energy generation in Portugal correspond to about 10,000 millions of kWh/year;
- 18,000 million escudos (about 600 million US dollars) have been invested during the past five years, outcoming from own incomes and from international external loans;
- 516,000 million escudos (about 1700 million US dollars) are projected to be invested for the next 5 years.

Management

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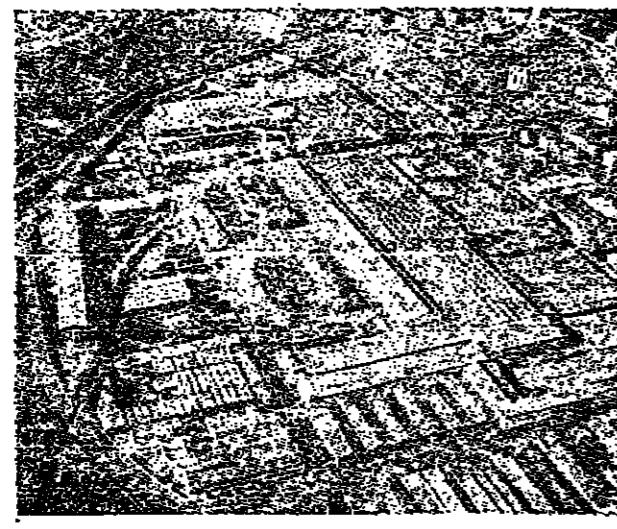
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## SOREFAME

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Legislation may be hard  
to administer

by Ross Davies

our own laws: why the EEC's?"

None the less, there is a tremendous willingness to make a success of EEC entry among the new generation of young officials and civil servants. They see accession as a rejection of the totalitarian and colonialist past.

However, this brings us back to the administrative problem, for more and better Portuguese statistics will be needed. Most of all, they will have to be presented in a form which makes them easier to compare with EEC figures. This is a problem of which both parties are already aware, and it is likely to be one of the first things on which EEC advice is given.

The existence of the revolution and of progress towards harmonization after Portugal's admission to EFTA were indications of the country's ability to change. I was told.

Several developments help to temper the uncompromising picture with which I began. First, there is now a general commission for the reform of the administration. This is chaired by Professor Freitas do Amaral, president of the Social Democrats.

Second, there is also a commission for relations with the EEC, which reports to Dr Vitor Constandio. He is a vice-president of the Bank of Portugal, and a Socialist economist who enjoys the confidence of Dr Soares, the Prime Minister.

The members of this latter body include not only politicians but members of the new wave of young administrators such as Dr Raquel Bethencourt Ferreira. She is an international lawyer and a former member of the Portuguese delegation to EFTA.

Moreover, their allegiance shifts readily between one or other of the two confederations, the larger and more effective but Communist-supported Intersindical and the smaller, more moderate Open Letter Group.

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Although many of its members, particularly those on the executive committee, are temperamentally disposed to seeing the Community as a "rich man's club", there is caution about going out on a limb over the EEC issue, especially since the Communists do so badly at elections.

It is the job of the commission to pinpoint the administrative, social and industrial difficulties connected with EEC entry, to monitor EEC developments, to prepare for the forthcoming negotiations and finally to give EEC agencies all the help and contacts they need inside Portugal.

Officials of the EEC's external relations unit have noted a considerable willingness on the part of Portuguese administrative and financial circles to make use of commission advice. In Portuguese financial circles, for instance, there is a feeling that a favourable answer to Portugal's application would do much to increase confidence in Portugal's economy.

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The background to tomorrow's European summit meeting, and Britain's record in the chair at the Council of Ministers

## How national muscle is brought to bear among the EEC leaders

This week's meeting of the European Council, the official title of the EEC heads of government summit meeting, is the ninth in a series inaugurated by President Giscard d'Estaing in September, 1975.

It meets three times a year, usually once in Brussels, and once in the capital of each of the two governments who for six months at a time hold the presidency of the Council of Ministers. It is a new development, deriving no authority from the Treaty of Rome, from any initiative of the commission, or from any formal decision of the Council of Ministers in Brussels.

Early in September, 1974, the French President telephoned each EEC head of government, inviting them to a half-day meeting in the Elysée, eight days later. We were to discuss the steps necessary to a further development and integration of the Community. We would meet as individuals, sans Foreign Ministers, sans officiels.

The meeting took place in his sitting room. We were seated, not round a table, but in high-backed chairs, arranged horse-shoe fashion. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had been asked to open the integration discussion. He began by saying that the threat of sharply rising unemployment in the countries of the Nine seemed more important, and spoke of that subject.

Most of us followed him, apart from two colleagues who came with prepared contributions on European integration. The President called on each in turn, until reaching M. Ortoli, President of the Commission, on the extreme right-hand flank of the horse-shoe, he passed him by, and went on to Ireland on the left-hand extremity. (Mr Roy Jenkins at the recent six-power conference was generously treated by comparison.)

At the end of the meeting, Helmut Schmidt and I represented President Giscard that while we thought that such meetings should be held at regular intervals, it was essential that Foreign Ministers should be present. This was agreed.

It has now become a regular institution, of decisive importance. In a very real sense it has become the principal decision-making body of the EEC, inserting a new political



President Giscard, Sir Harold (then Mr Wilson) and Herr Schmidt: an agreement that is now an institution.

dimension never contemplated by the founding fathers 20 years ago.

It is an appeal court, where issues over which foreign ministers, finance ministers, agriculture ministers have wrangled inconclusively, can be and are settled. When, finally, the agricultural nonsenses of EEC come to disappear from the scene, it will certainly be by a decision of the summit.

Indeed, I have heard the most powerful among heads of government, aver that the agricultural cabal in EEC—their own ministers—have so powerful a leverage that they have become a power centre transcending the authority of national cabinets and prime ministers.

The European Council has no secretary: prime ministers, I reported to President Giscard, that while we thought that such meetings should be held at regular intervals, it was essential that Foreign Ministers should be present. This was agreed.

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It is not too much to say that the establishment of the

### Why progress was halted

In Rome, in November, 1975, the discussions were clouded, embittered even, by the question of British participation in Valery Giscard's Paris North-South summit. Luxembourg, the last I attended less than a week before leaving No 10, the main issue was the apportionment of seats in the European Parliament, but progress was frustrated by the simultaneous collapse of the then Italian government.

It was at that meeting, superbly organized by Mr

that the establishment of the

blockade runner and at the age of 37 the local powers in the Rio de la Plata, seeing the successes gained by a compatriot of Brown on the Pacific coast, the infamous Bernardo O'Higgins, decided to officially enlist Brown's support in their fight against the Spanish crown.

Brown was given command of a small fleet, and following a bloody St Patrick's Day battle in 1814 captured a key island stronghold that guarded the Urugua and Parana rivers which enabled land forces to take Montevideo.

Admiral Brown, as he had now become, continued his exploits off the Chilean and Peruvian coasts, raiding the Spanish held ports and by straightforward buccaneering.

In one disastrous episode his ship ran aground on the ebb tide and he was forced to surrender to the Spanish naked except for the Argentine flag in which he wrapped himself. He was also arrested by the British, for piracy in the Pacific and lost his life and consequently retired from "active" service in 1819.

But one of the most notorious Irishmen of all was the rebel, renegade and pirate William Brown, who became known as the "father of the Argentine Navy".

He was born 200 years ago in the small, poverty-stricken village of Foxford in Co Mayo, which he left when he was nine. His parents emigrated to Paris, where he was a father of four, of whom two died of yellow fever shortly after their arrival. He took the traditional route to the sea. First as a cabin boy on an American ship and then pressed into service on a British merchantman.

After returning to Europe he fought in the Napoleonic wars, was captured, escaped from Verdun to England and then sailed back to South America where the Rio de la Plata revolution broke out against the Spanish crown in 1810.

Brown achieved fame and notoriety as a most successful

Michael Frenchman

## From Irish pirate to navy hero

Scratches a revolutionary in Latin America and you are almost bound to find an Irishman. The O'Sheas, the O'Reillys, the O'Higgins, and many others have ranged the shores, the pampas, and the jungles of South America. That most famous Irish bastard, Bernardo O'Higgins, aided by the Scottish Lord Thomas Cochrane, chased away the Spanish and founded Chile; a large Irish contingent formed mostly of ex-servicemen from the Peninsular wars and led by the heroic Simon Bolivar, fought battle after battle with the Spanish and liberated Venezuela.

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Dr Strong suggested that the appeal should be aimed at 14,000 parishioners—"give it a popular approach", he said.

This is Corporation Street and the land of Danny La Rue. The Bishop nodded, more in Christian sympathy than understanding. I felt the Vicar, Nicholas Frayling, took notes.

The competition, for young writers between 14 and 18 years of age, closes on October 31 and the results will be announced before Christmas. Dr Strong explained to me that authors should be asked to express their views on whether churches should be saved, whether they should be put to new uses and whether monuments in churches are as important as paintings in a gallery.

As for All Saints at Tooting, where £50,000 is needed to save the church, Mervyn Stockwood and Dr Strong were taking a

## Speak up, I can't hear you through the locked door

Bernard Levin

Not long ago, I read a report about a political meeting held in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire. The governor of the city, Mr Inongo, was the principal speaker, and addressed the crowd, estimated at many thousands, at some length. Now it may be that Mr Inongo is not quite the Demosthenes of the Dark Continent; it may be that custom in that part of the world demands that nobody shall listen to a political speech for more than a comparatively short period, and that Mr Inongo had forgotten either this item of etiquette or his wrist-watch: it may be that a sudden realization that it was tea-time had swept the crowd. Whatever the reason, they began to leave after 20 minutes or so; whereupon the soldiers who were acting as marshals, stewards and gate-keepers were ordered to lock the doors to prevent anyone else from missing so much as a single one of the pearls which fell from Mr Inongo's lips for a further 20 minutes.

The curious sound you can hear in the background—a kind of scrunching of metal, combined with groans and sobs—is that of our own politicians nobly resisting temptation. For how easy it would be! Does not the very Speaker of the House of Commons, when the period allowed for MPs to vote in a Division has expired, cry "Lock the doors"? And is that not a adequate example and excuse? A moment's absent-mindedness, a vague and easily misinterpreted gesture from the platform in the direction of the senior policeman present, and

the thing is done. Clunk, click; and there they are, the audience, giving as good an impression of being spellbound as they were of being mown down. They are unlikely to be 20,000 of them (Mr Inongo's total); in the first place, and once the word had got around, it would be very unlikely indeed that there would ever again be more than about 20. But once might be literally a captive audience, though they were never tasted again, would surely remain in the memory for ever.

We all know that one of the chief problems of democracy is apathy among the voters, which has now grown so widespread that, even at a closely fought general election, public meetings rarely attract more than a few score electors, even when

it would by no means necessarily lead to their following the proceedings with scrupulous attention. But does this, I ask myself, really matter?

It may not be generally realized that there is a tacit agreement in the world of television that individual members of the audience should not normally appear in close-up. After several people, having been given the afternoon off from work to attend the funeral of a beloved aunt, had got the sack for being seen at a football match, and several more

had been divorced for being seen in the audience, it would be indistinguishable from catastrophe, or even death, is unlikely to be seen at it by those who might mock. (Mind you, I don't know who they might be; most of my friends, were they to see me fast asleep at an election-meeting, would be more inclined to envy me my ability to get off amid the idiotic din than to rebuke me for my inattention.)

It therefore follows that if you are caught by the holding of the doors at a political meeting in the style current in Kinshasa, you will run little risk of social ostracism if you take out a copy of Schopenhauer's *The World as Will and Idea* and begin to read it ostentatiously, even if you are seen chucking and snorting at the merry quips and sallies to be found on almost every page.

These statements, which are quoted correctly and verbatim, will be found in articles by Mr Bower in the *Journalist* (official magazine of the NUJ). The first two are from a signed article in the June 1975 issue, page 12, paragraphs 16 and 17; the third from a signed series of answers he gave to questions concerning his candidature for the general secretaryship, in the June 1977 issue, page 4, answer to several questions.

These are the statements which Mr Bower says he "never made". No further comment on my part seems necessary; it remains for me only to repeat that it is vital for the general secretary of the NUJ to be a moderate figure, and that Mr Bower is defeated, seems to me to be for members to number their five preferences on their ballots in the order: 1. Ashton, 2. Norris, 3. Harkness, 4. Turner, 5. Maclean.

### Mr Bower and the NUJ elections

In a letter published in yesterday's *Times*, Mr Michael Bower (the far-left candidate of the six contesting the vital election for general secretary of the National Union of Journalists) replied to my appeal to members to elect a moderate candidate and to reject him. The only one of his comments that requires a reply (and, in view of the fact that the poll is on July 5, an urgent one) is his unambiguous denial that he said or wrote the things that I quoted from his work: referring to my column, he says "Levin has attributed statements to me which I never made", and he adds later "—nor have I made such statements in that form".

His line is the standard left one: a refusal to be "trapped by untrustworthy employers who have no real interest in the subject", an insistence that "the British press is not free", a claim that the new

printing technology is only wanted by the industry as a way of improving profitability".

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As for All Saints at Tooting, where £50,000 is needed to save the church, Mervyn Stockwood and Dr Strong were taking a

personal interest in the appeal. Both players got the bird from the paying spectators.

Stan Smith, who kept his cool and anyway is a super sport, "did a Parker" several years ago when he signed for the professional tennis circuit. Clearly a case of one rule for the Smiths and another for the Greigs.

Stunning loot

Loot is youth, according to Graham Hughes, the art director of the Goldsmiths' Hall. A suitably Joe Orton-esque sentiment, but used on this occasion about the exhibition of jewelry, glass and medals and silver that opens today in Foster Lane.

More than 300 young designers and craftsmen are exhibiting and the 1,327 pieces are all for sale at prices which vary from £1 to £100. It is a stunning exhibition, which shows the best of British design in fields where, frankly, on this evidence, our native crafts leave Scandinavian, French and Italian ones standing.

Cash flow

At Wimbledon for the strawberries and a little name dropping I was delighted to see on Saturday that the tennis-going public does not like bad sportmen. To judge by the ramblings of our very own cricket correspondent, you would think that the only rotted spot around at present was Tony Greig.

Not so. Jimmy Connors and Ilie Nastase are not only not very nice, but they make more money than the Packer Circus

10 comprises a silver man on a silver perch reading a silver copy of *The Times*. The masthead is clearly visible and the front page also carries the Justice symbol. It costs £2.

For the person in your life who has everything (lucky you) I thought the Christopher Browning's pair of ivy, silver and rosewood chopsticks at £43 would be the ultimate gift. The exhibition is in London until July 16. In August it goes to Leeds and then some of it to Montreal and Florida.

X rated mystery

What happened to the fortune, once put at £1m, which Michael X, the black power leader, took with him when he fled Britain for Trinidad in 1971 to escape extradition charges?

Derek Humphry, co-author with David Tindall of *False Messiah*, published yesterday, told me he thinks £50,000 is a more realistic estimate. But he admits the central riddle remains.

The cash was the fruits of Michael X's campaign among the white liberals, churches and charities in Britain "to help the black immigrants." In fact, the cash went into his own bank account.

Mr Humphry (of *The Sunday Times*) reminds me that Michael X was not a big spender. He says that he and Mr Tindall (of the BBC) discovered that the money passed through Trinidad banks, not in cash bags in safe deposit boxes in London. It is the name of Michael Abdul Matik which Michael X used. But from then on, the trail ran out.

## Getting away from a 'football pitch atmosphere'

On Friday, Britain's six months in the chair of the EEC's Council of Ministers comes to an end, and Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, will hand over to a somewhat unlikely fellow-socialist in the patriotic shape of M. Henri Simonet, formerly of the European Commission but now Foreign Minister in the new Belgian coalition Government.

The presidency is a duty which rotates among member states in alphabetical order every six months, so a British minister will not be in the chair again until the second half of 1981. If the EEC has been enlarged in the meantime, it could be even longer before Britain's next turn.

That is not necessarily to be regretted. The past six months should at least have dispelled any lingering notions that the presidency confers any special advantage or influence on the holder. Indeed, as British ministers have discovered, the defence of national interest is in many ways made harder and more uncomfortable.

Suspicion of partisanship are all the more readily aroused when, as has been the case over the past six months, the President of the European Commission happens to be someone from the same country as the President of the Council. M. Roy Jenkins will not be least among those who will find their jobs a little easier with the British out of the chair.

That needs to be given to the organisation of council meetings. Following the original Giscardian pattern, organisation is very formal, though the discussions are informal. Even though foreign ministers are now allowed to attend, there ought to be note-takers.

The spectacle of James Callaghan, when foreign secretary, writing out pages of his speech, handing them to Foreign Office "runners" outside the door, to carry to totally excluded and unemployed high officials, is the reverse of efficient.

None, including those present, could have foreseen the potentialities of President Giscard's initiative of September 1974. The heads of government meeting has come to stay. It is a vital organ of EEC. Its procedures are now fresh consideration, to break the crises we now face—not least the future of parliamentary control and the power of the agricultural lobby.

Sir Harold Wilson

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of council meetings, even though precious little progress has been made towards a common energy policy.

Strangely, Mr Benn surrendered the presidential chair to Mr Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, for the controversial meeting of research ministers last March which failed to agree on a site for the EEC's ambitious thermonuclear fusion project. Mr Kaufman was subsequently accused of obstructing a vote on the project, which could be held in the United Kingdom. Ministers are henceforth to be restricted to a maximum of four days a year.

Although there would be some round, the EEC's ambitions are to be restricted to a maximum of four days a year. Although this would be safe, it would be able to follow proceedings more closely. The new British chairman could be restricted to a maximum of four days a year.</p



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE CHANGING FLEET

royal yacht circumnavigated the fleet at Spithead today. One might reflect that it is very different from the naval review twenty-four ago. The fleet itself is, partly because Britain's es and global interests diminished and partly because we have remained more or less during that time, its too are diminutive, or they seem so beside story of the battleship, aircraft carriers and eight that the Royal Navy was exhibit in Coronation Guided missiles, for a of reasons, do not much massive platforms.

is a temptation to over-nationalize about the Royal Big ships, like steam and the French Foreign have acquired an aura of which can cloud national. The fleet of 1953 had largely designed for the World War and was something of anism. As a symbol of power it was impressive, its power was, in abrupt.

The fleet of 1977 has its origins in the 1966 to abandon naval plans new class of strike carriers, come to terms with economy, the Admiralty ed on the 1980s and to build a different kind. As these new halls now the water it is arguable a fleet of Jubilee Year is relevant to its time than

that more picturesque display of 1953.

It is certainly possible to exaggerate the decline in British seapower. A guided missile is not only more lethal than a shell, but is much more accurate. In terms of firepower the Navy on show today is the most destructive that the country has ever had. It is also the most efficiently propelled with gas-turbine engines replacing steam and nuclear power adding a new dimension to the submarine. It is substantially smaller than the navies of the United States and the Soviet Union and, in the number of hulls and men, than the Chinese navy too. But it is still the fourth largest in the world and the most ubiquitous in Western Europe—if only just.

Morale among sailors is still remarkably high. They have adjusted to their more restricted role in the Eastern Atlantic with less trauma than one might have had reason to expect. The fact that seventy navies from all over the world still send their ships and sailors to be trained here is a tribute to British expertise and to our continuing status as a maritime nation.

This is not to be self-satisfied, still less to ignore disaster over the future. So far the Navy has managed to preserve a balanced fleet, with a little of everything. Even the Fleet Air Arm has been thrown a lifeline with the introduction of the Invincible class of anti-submarine cruisers and their Harrier fixed-wing component.

These new cruisers, the first of which was launched earlier this year, will act as command ships for the anti-submarine task forces whose operations in the Atlantic would be a central function of the Royal Navy in any future war.

But with rising costs and shrinking resources it will become increasingly difficult for the Navy to preserve this balance during the next twenty-five years. There will be pressures for the Navy to build still smaller ships, just as there will be pressures to build bigger ones, or more submarines, or more oil rig protection vessels...

The possible need for more ballistic missile submarines to replace the present Polaris fleet in the 1990s could further impinge upon conventional shipbuilding schedules.

Perhaps the most powerful argument that the Navy can deploy in resisting these pressures, is that NATO can hardly afford to see the British fleet further diminished, either in overall size or the individual capability of its ships. Seventy per cent of allied warships in the Eastern Atlantic are provided by Britain, as are the only nuclear-powered submarines committed to NATO by Western European navies. So if there is anxiety over its future, Britain can still take substantial pride in its fleet today—and hopefully, tomorrow too.

## Judges' decision in guardsman case

From Mr M. E. Thorne  
Sir, I have always had a great respect for the logical consistency of legal argument, but the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the case of Guardsman Holdsworth, which you printed in full on June 22, leaves me in serious doubt.

Let us remember that the injuries to the girl which were found by the doctor at the Great Yarmouth hospital were not consistent with sexual intercourse in any manner which is normally understood by that term, and the first of his judgments, Mr Justice Wien says: "Clearly the violence in this case was such that the learned judge was justified in saying that of the alternative approaches to be adopted, a sentence of three years' imprisonment was justified."

Now the case for an appeal rested entirely on new evidence which had emerged since the trial—yet nothing was apparently produced which cast any new light on the circumstances of the attack itself. The only new evidence referred to by Mr Justice Wien was that he had received a report of Holdsworth and to the effect that a prison sentence of more than 90 days was believed (although incorrectly, as was pointed out by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals in his letter to *The Times* of June 22) to have on his future career. Let it be noted in passing that there is not a word in the judgment about the possible effect of the attack on the girl's future life.

Despite all this, in the last part of his judgment, Mr Justice Wien then goes on to describe the offence committed as "enthusiasm for sex and the appellants as not" a criminal offence in which that word "Are we to understand, then, that in the eyes of the court, grievous bodily harm and indecent assault do not constitute a crime in the sense in which that word is usually used?"

In the event, the sentence was commuted not to the next most severe penalty available, but to a suspended sentence. Who, among the lay public at least, will not see this as a "letting off with a caution"? It seems evident to me that the sole objective of the Appeal Court was to save Holdsworth's career, and not to see that a sentence was imposed that was commensurate with the nature of the crime committed. Lord Justice Roskill himself said: "The only reason we are taking this course is because we do not want to see your career in ruins for ever," and this view is further substantiated by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals when he states in his letter that the court had been concerned "to protect the honour of the defendant."

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ade union  
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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### ice Commission d British is in conflict er profits

Energy Correspondent  
Gas and the Price  
are locked in a  
spite over the exact  
offer made by the Cor-  
in the financial year  
March 31.

Price Commission  
esterday that the Cor-  
made £36.5m more  
permitted reference  
the Corporation  
profits for the whole  
£30m.

ation spokesman said  
that, if British Gas  
the Price Commis-  
for working out  
would be to record  
more than £30m. He  
Corporation did not  
Commission's method  
profits and would  
to the Commission

fit, he said, had been  
a turnover of more  
£40m, which gave a  
gin of 2 per cent.

ent of the differences  
is two bodies emerged

terday, Sir Denis  
airman of the Cor-  
when asked at a  
ess conference about  
excess profits total  
in the last quarter of  
cial year, replied:  
do you get your in  
from? You did not  
m. You are telling  
ing I did not know  
ld not read such silly  
rs."

the middle of the  
it was disclosed that  
e Commission had  
statements saying that  
their calculations  
figures submitted  
roposition—British Gas

had made £36.6m above its  
reference levels. It did not  
state where the levels were.

It added that discussions were  
taking place with the corpora-  
tion over how rises in excess  
profits should be dealt with. British  
Gas was quickly back into the  
fray with a further denial of  
excess profits, and added that it  
would be "explaining certain  
aspects of the figures to the  
commission."

Referring to speculation that  
excess profits could lead to a  
rebate for customers—the  
method used by the Post Office  
to return money to subscribers—  
Sir Denis said he was not  
thinking of giving anything  
back to the public.

I do not recognize the  
£32m. We won't be making  
£100m of profit this year.

British Gas implemented  
price increases that will in-  
crease revenues by about  
10 per cent from April to  
meet a demand from the Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer that it  
reduced its public sector bud-  
get by £100m. The revenues  
from these increases will be  
collected in the current finan-  
cial year and have no bearing  
on the dispute over last year's  
profits.

There was one point that the  
corporation and the commission  
were agreed upon—there is un-  
likely to be a Post Office-style  
rebate to gas customers. The  
Post Office was a "very un-  
usual case," said a Price Com-  
mission spokesman, and there  
were many other ways of dis-  
persing excess profits.

One possible cause of the dis-  
agreement over profits is the  
Corporation's campaign to build up  
its reserves and finance more  
of its capital expenditure  
from within its own resources.

### re diazo ements scrutiny

id Emmer  
er 10 restrictive prac-  
ments relating to diazo  
aterials were put on  
er yesterday, by the  
Fair Trading. This fol-  
placing on the register  
22 similar agree-  
ments relating to the pricing  
uct structures for  
ers, which are copying  
largely used in draw-  
ments made public  
relate to the supply  
machines, materials,  
uipment, draughting  
reprographic chemi-

vere in force during  
between March 1969  
this year. None of  
ments was in writing  
ve been registered in  
memoranda.

Companies involved are  
those agreements were  
placed on the registered  
l. They are Ozalid  
Addressograph-Multi-  
F (Great Britain) and  
id Timstall.

igital 22 agreements  
covered during the  
an investigation of  
r by the Monopolies  
on. At the time of the  
registration Mr John  
nister for Prices and  
Protection, said the  
nt "took a serious  
the existence of un-  
agreements".

ow up to Mr Gordon  
ector-General of Fair  
to decide whether he  
refer any of the  
to the Restrictive  
Court. He could ask for rulings  
the agreements and  
the parties to them  
swim them or enter  
ular agreements.

### Leyland to place £2m tools order within a few days

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Cars is at last  
beginning to place substantial  
orders with British machine tool  
manufacturers. A £2m order  
for "firm in the South" will  
be announced within a few days  
to be followed by a further  
£20m worth of orders spread  
over the next two months and a  
similar additional amount by  
the end of the year.

Yesterday Leyland denied  
that the flow of orders resulted  
from a "strike" meeting  
between leaders of the machine  
tool industry and Lord Ryder,  
chairman of the National Enter-  
prise Board, during which they  
protested at the delay in placing  
orders and warned that Leyland  
might have to use imports to  
make up for loss of time.

A Leyland spokesman said:  
"We are in constant touch with  
British machine tool firms and  
they were well aware of our  
order plans before meeting  
Lord Ryder."

More than nine months ago  
the Machine Tool Manufacturers  
Association was told that Ley-  
land Cars would be placing  
orders worth £40m to £50m in  
1977 and still more in 1978.  
Since then, the industry has  
received orders for only about  
£5m, although the manufac-  
turers claim they have kept

mission was a burden to in-  
quarries it is conducting into the  
substantial losses in a multi-  
million franc financial scandal,  
now up to Mr Gordon  
ector-General of Fair  
to decide whether he  
refer any of the  
to the Restrictive  
Court. He could ask for rulings  
the agreements and  
the parties to them  
swim them or enter  
ular agreements.

### the markets moved

The Times index: 186.83 +3.86  
The FT index: 459.5 +9.9

jumped on the EP

was at 61.6.  
Gold gained \$2.25 an ounce to

securities were also

\$142.675.

SDR-5 was 1.16242 on Monday,

while SDR-6 was 0.675708.

Commodities: Reuter's index was

1.576.4 (previous 1.573.7).

Foreign exchange rate index

was 1.576.4 (previous 1.573.7).

Reports pages 22 & 24

Treasury official stresses that productivity schemes would have to be self-financing

### Mr Barnett sets 5pc to 6pc as pay targets



By David Blake  
Economics Correspondent

Mr. Joel Barnett, Chief Secre-  
tary to the Treasury, yesterday  
implicitly specified 5 to 6 per  
cent as the Government's target  
for the average increase in  
basic wage rates after the end  
of Phase 2.

In a speech to the Industrial  
Society in London, Mr. Barnett  
said that if single figure infla-  
tion was to be achieved by the  
middle of next year the nation's  
earnings must not go up by  
more than 10 per cent.

For this to happen, he  
argued, the rise in basic wage  
rates would have to be restricted  
to the same level as during the  
present pay round.

Whitehall officials suggest  
that this figure will be around  
5 to 6 per cent, with earnings  
overall going up by just under  
10 per cent during Phase 2.

Mr. Barnett's speech was  
generally optimistic in tone and

clearly represented part of a  
general attempt by government  
ministers to undo the impres-  
sion created by last week's  
meeting of the TUC General  
Council that there was now  
little hope of any new agree-  
ment between the Government  
and unions when Phase 2  
expires.

Mr. Healey said in Paris on  
Friday that he thought some  
new policy was possible, per-  
haps including a "normal"  
expectation for what workers  
would get.

Mr. Barnett carefully re-  
frained yesterday from suggest-  
ing that the 5 to 6 per cent  
figure might be included in any  
final agreement with union  
leaders, contenting himself with  
a general hope that there would  
be an understanding which  
would "prevent a pay explosion".

Many union heads are  
opposed to the idea of building  
any figures into a new policy,  
thinking that the most that can  
be done is to spell out guidelines  
for the form of bargaining

high rate of inflation after two  
years of tight pay restraint.

The hope is that the fall in  
living standards is now over,  
at roughly its present level for  
the coming year because of the  
impact of the Budget tax cuts.

The inflation rate is also ex-  
pected to come down quite quickly

in the next few months.

Taken together, these two

elements might, with luck, per-  
suade workers to show restraint

as long as there is not a rash  
of big settlements just after

July 31.

Officials in Whitehall con-  
cede, however, that even if  
settlements were in line with  
the figure Mr. Barnett is sug-  
gesting, it would be difficult to  
keep the increase in average  
earnings down to 10 per cent

since there is likely to be some  
pay quite apart from any for-  
mal arrangements for flexibility

or other concessions.

But the extent to which  
figures exceeded the 10 per cent  
would depend very much on just how quickly concessions

came through into wage bills.

### Mr Benn moves his top energy scientist

Dr Walter Marshall, the  
Department of Energy's part-  
time Chief Scientist until  
1974, is giving up his advisory  
role to devote himself full-time  
to the Deputy Chairmanship of the  
United Kingdom Atomic  
Energy Authority.

In a statement yesterday Mr  
Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary  
of State for Energy, said he  
had asked Dr Marshall to  
resume full-time work at the  
AEA as soon as possible in  
view of the important decisions  
concerning the future of the  
UK's atomic energy programme.

It is thought that the move  
has not been entirely voluntary.  
Dr Marshall was not available  
yesterday to comment on the  
change.

Mr Benn has several impor-  
tant decisions to make on the  
nuclear front. He will shortly  
have to decide on the Nuclear  
Power Company's evaluation of  
three possible choices of  
thermal reactors that could  
form the next nuclear building  
programme in the United Kingdom,  
and also a report on safety aspects of  
light water reactors.

A decision on the next  
nuclear system is expected by  
the late summer and early  
autumn. Mr Benn also has the  
problems of the fast reactor  
and the reprocessing of nuclear  
fuel to consider.

Dr Marshall has been Deputy  
Chairman of the AEA since  
1975 and was previously Director  
of Harwell. The Department

Financial Editor, page 21

### Berry Wiggins shares unchanged on news of 'substantial loss'

By Desmond Quigley

Berry Wiggins, the oil ser-  
vicing and contracting group  
which was involved in a serious  
boardroom dispute at the end  
of last year, and have no bearing  
on the dispute over last year's  
profits.

However, since the audit of  
the group's accounts has still  
not been completed more than  
five months after the end of  
the year to last December 31,  
no figure has been given.

The statement said the sub-  
stantial loss had been made  
"mainly as a result of initial  
operating and contractual  
difficulties relating to the  
profits cut from £79,000 to

£158,000, the company stated  
that it had completed renegotia-  
tion of the Algerian drilling  
contracts "and, whilst the  
results are less than we had  
hoped, the arrangements made  
should ensure that this part of  
the company's operations is now  
under control".

It further stated: "With the  
renegotiations now completed  
the board believes the situation  
is stabilized and now provides  
a sound basis to face the  
future."

Last year's audited figures  
are to be produced "as soon as  
possible" and results for  
the first four months of this  
year will be announced at the  
opening of the market today,  
before dropping back to  
\$16.125.

The underwriters, headed by  
Morgan Stanley, expressed dis-  
appointment that only 20 per

### Shares in BP sell for \$16.125 on NYSE

From Peter Stratford  
New York, June 27

America's part of the BP  
share offering, representing  
\$13.3m, was sold about 10 min-  
utes before the close of the  
New York Stock Exchange to  
day for \$16.125 (£9.43), a share  
—the price of the "older" share.

The final price when the mar-  
ket closed was \$16.25, represent-  
ing a small gain. This was the  
price that the "older" shares  
were going for at the  
opening of the market today,  
before dropping back to

\$16.125.

The underwriters, headed by  
Morgan Stanley, expressed dis-  
appointment that only 20 per

cent of the offering was made  
in New York, instead of the 25  
per cent originally planned.

They would have liked even  
more than 25 per cent, and took  
the view that the American  
part had been restricted for  
political reasons.

In the event, they claimed to  
have netted about \$1 a share  
more for the sales in London. They  
took 80c commission on each  
share, leaving \$13.25 per share for  
the Bank.

The price of the new shares  
and the timing of the announce-  
ment were the outcome of long  
negotiations between the  
Bank and the underwriters.

Financial Editor, page 21

### NEB urges study of establishing offshore contracting company to aid north east

By Malcolm Brown

Whitehall was urged yester-  
day to examine the feasibility  
of setting up a British offshore  
contracting company based in  
the north-east of England.

The recommendation was  
made in a study of the north  
east and north west carried out  
by the National Enterprise  
Board at the Prime Minister's  
request. This followed the  
announcement by Plessey in  
March of a large redundancy  
programme affecting these  
regions.

Nevertheless, the company  
intends to increase from two to  
three the number of possible  
interest-free years for  
government loans and inter-  
est-free relief grants for  
creating projects. The rent-free  
period for Government factories  
is also to be increased.

The NEB study calls on the  
nationalized industries to take  
increasing account of interna-  
tional design and specifica-

tions so that their United King-  
dom suppliers in the north east  
and elsewhere are enabled to  
build up a thriving export  
business. It says the Ministry  
of Defence should consider  
sponsoring the development of  
certain products, such as coast-  
guard defence vessels.

Turning to Merseyside the  
board suggests a special  
arrangement between Liverpool  
corporation, a developer and the  
Department of Industry to build  
a speculative office block in  
the city to attract office em-  
ployment from outside the  
assisted area.

It suggests that the measures  
already announced by the Gov-  
ernment to provide resources  
for the inner areas of large  
cities should be used to stimulate  
the construction industry on  
Merseyside.

Both sides have had prelimi-  
nary discussions with the Take-  
over Panel, which must decide  
whether the gap between any  
offer for voting and non-voting  
shares is justified.

However, Sir James Gold-  
smith, another leading con-  
tender in the Beaverbrook  
rescue talks, has already stated  
that he would be extremely un-  
happy with a value split along  
the lines indicated so far.

## GEC gains £3m order for Nigerian mill

By Edward Townsend  
A division of GEC Turbine Generators, which the Government wants to see in control of a restructured British turbo generator industry, has won an order worth more than £3m to supply generators for a new Nigerian pulp and paper mill.

GEC stressed yesterday that the order had been won in the face of intense European and American competition.

Such pressure in world markets is one of the chief reasons for the planned rationalization of the British industry and the establishment of a merged national company able to compete more effectively with major foreign manufacturers.

GEC, which has demanded full control of the new merged concern, also took the opportunity provided by the Nigerian order to emphasize the size of its order book.

The generator subsidiary's industrial and marine steam turbines division, which makes turbines for power generation and industrial processing and mechanical drive units for plant ranging from petrochemical compressors to ships, was said to have a current order book worth about £30m.

The protracted negotiations over the future of the purchasing arm of GEC and Raylco Parsons, with the latter still resisting fiercely the proposal that GEC should have control, are expected to continue this week.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which wants the National Enterprise Board and the Parsons subsidiary, C. A. Parsons, to hold jointly more than a 50 per cent stake in the new company, is due to meet Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and NEB officials later this week.

## Brick deliveries ahead of output

Brick output in May was 452 million, a total which was exceeded by deliveries by 7 million which meant that stocks fell from 831 million to 824 million, equivalent to two months production.

On a seasonally adjusted basis production between March and May fell by 1 per cent compared with the previous quarter and was 8 per cent below the level of production a year ago.

Deliveries were 10 per cent higher than in the previous three months but 17 per cent lower than at the same time last year.

Cement deliveries averaged 301,000 tonnes a week during May and stocks of cement and clinker combined fell 65,000 tonnes during the month to 1,291,000 tonnes.

## Ford vote brings delicate peace

By Christopher Thomas  
Body plant workers at Ford, Dagenham, voted yesterday to end their stoppage immediately. Workers in the assembly plant are to decide today whether to return to work.

The body plant decision is the first break in the crippling strike which halted all Fiesta and Cortina production at Dagenham and stopped production lines of other Ford plants. It began over a minor issue but intensified because of a long-standing grievance about lay-off pay.

The main issue now is a demand for 80 per cent of normal pay if workers are laid off for any reason. At present they get paid only if they are laid off for external reasons. It will be one of the central demands

to be put during talks at national level next month for a three-day guarantee. It eventually offered a 24-hour guarantee.

He added: "A lot of the men feel that the company could have shown a bit of humanity to give us at least a week's employment."

Nobody is prepared to predict today's vote by assembly men. The 13-point peace plan has already once been rejected by an apparently well-attended meeting of assembly workers on

and later turned down a request for a three-day guarantee. It eventually offered a 24-hour guarantee.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'Enlightened attitude' in linking schools and local industry

From Dr J. D. Richardson  
Sir, The enlightened attitude of David Mansfield and his colleagues at the Harvey Grammar School in regard to fostering links between school and local industry, is to be welcomed. Too often in the past, science sixth forms have avoided the "taint" of technology and shown little concern with developing any sort of contact with

their talents too widely but that they tend to overspecialize. In particular, I personally would prefer students to have done such specialized A-levels as electronics or computer science prior to university even though they may intend reading for degrees in these areas.

Universities are finding it increasingly difficult to build their courses on such specialist (and it must be said, often superficial) knowledge. Generally speaking such institutions would prefer to take in students with a broader background and a firm grasp of the fundamentals of their chosen subject.

Yours sincerely,  
J. D. RICHARDSON  
Admissions Tutor  
The University of Sussex  
School of Engineering and  
Applied Sciences  
Palmerston  
Brighton BN1 9QH

### Taxation of compensation annuities

From Dr Frank Rose  
Sir, There is an interesting error in Vera M. Palmer's article on "Oversize pensions and compensation annuities" (June 13).

Completing her excellent article, section 377 Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, applies to annuities (the German term "Rente") payable as compensation for Nazi victims under the German relevant law—which is the German Federal Compensation Act of 1956—and because of this character specifically exempt from German income tax.

These are annuities (pensions) paid for damage to economic prospects, health or life.

German Civil Service pensions paid under German compensation law to Nazi victims are nevertheless liable to German income tax and therefore do not fall under the total exemption by section 377. They are liable to United Kingdom tax, with the 50 per cent deduction, under section 22 (2), Finance Act 1974, with double taxation relief for the German tax suffered (unless the recipient holds German or dual nationality).

It is not clear what Miss Palmer means by "war pensions". Perhaps this is a confusion with the compensation annuities (pensions) referred to above. The term used is certainly incorrect.

Yours faithfully,  
F. E. FALK  
32 Vervier Way,  
London N2 0HZ

## Dispute widens over bonus payments at 12 Lucas plants

By Clifford Webb

Some 1,200 toolroom workers employed in 12 Lucas plants in the west Midlands are threatening to strike from next Monday unless management meet their claim for substantial increases in bonus payments as a way around phase two restrictions.

Nearly 18,000 workers are employed in the plants, which supply electrical components to the motor industry. A prolonged strike could cause serious production losses for motor firms who are dependent on Lucas for a wide range of parts.

The group's aerospace factory at Wolverhampton is already

ranging from 27.5 per cent to 33 per cent have been submitted to come into effect when the phase two ends in July.

The demands are being co-ordinated by the militant Lucas Aerospace Combined Unions' Liaison Committee, headed by Mr Brian Salisbury, a senior steward at the Birmingham plant.

A Lucas spokesman said last night: "After two years of relative peace in our factories it looks as if we are in for a long hot summer."

Rover walk-out: Production of the Rover 3500 was halted at the Leyland factory at Solihull yesterday by a strike of 12 tool

workers have been sent home at Solihull but the production standstill has led to 1,000 being laid off at the Leyland body plant at Castle Bromwich where bodies for the 3500 model are made.

Meanwhile, 150 welders at the Rover components factory in Garrison Street, Birmingham, whose strike over maraging has disrupted production of Land-Rovers at Solihull, meet tomorrow. They will hear a report by union officials on talks with the company.

## US trade gap narrows after record deficits

Washington, June 27.—Unhappily for the European Economic Community's trading partners, the EEC's attitude towards a pact to regulate world textile and clothing trade has hardened along lines which dash the few remaining hopes for a simple extension of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) which expires at the end of the year.

The European Commission, in obtaining a negotiating mandate, has promised France and Britain that if a pact acceptable to the EEC does not result by the end of the year, it will take the drastic and arbitrary action of setting up global quotas next year, EEC negotiating sources disclosed today.

These sources explained that the EEC would invoke Article 19 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), or the safeguards clause which allows Gatt members to protect their markets from disruptive effects of imports.

Last week, France unilaterally announced a ban on textile imports, and the Commission subsequently told it that EEC trade policy did not allow member states to make such a move.

A spokesman for the EEC in Brussels said other member states were also experiencing

## EEC hopes fade of pact to regulate textile trade

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Last week, France unilaterally announced a ban on textile imports, and the Commission subsequently told it that EEC trade policy did not allow member states to make such a move.

A spokesman for the EEC in Brussels said other member states were also experiencing

problems with textile imports and that it would seek consultation with exporters.

According to an informed source, the EEC will seek to stabilize at 1976 rates imports of some items which had high penetration in its markets in any new pact to replace the MFA.

The United States has for long favoured a simple extension of the MFA and has been supported by two major exporting countries—South Korea and Hong Kong. But the EEC is the biggest market for exporters, particularly from developing countries, and it has balked at signing for another term an arrangement which, among other things, provides for a 6 per cent growth in imports.

Last Thursday, diplomatic

sources in Washington said the EEC was now willing to go along with an extension of the MFA. But EEC negotiators in Geneva say there is no question of such an extension being accepted.

EEC sources said that essentially global quotas would mean overall limits on imports without guarantees to exporters, who would have to fight among themselves to carve out their share of the market. It would be on a first-come, first-served basis, or a free-for-all.

Yours sincerely,  
Derek Harris

The 10,000 corporate and associate members of the Institute of Purchasing Supply, responsible for around £75,000 worth of expenditure on construction and similar work annually, are to work to a new ethical code published by the Institute yesterday.

If Mr Godfrey, director of the Cambridge Department of Applied Economics in their article on food prices in the Cambridge Economic Policy Review, March 1977, Your correspondents, Mr R. E. Williams and Mr E. H. Charchuk (June 4) stated that the original estimate of the cost of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) to the United Kingdom was based on a supposed "world price" for butter of £600 a tonne which they said was a meaningless figure.

It is true, of course, that there is no such thing as a "world market" for dairy products; there is, however, a world level for the very small percentage of total production of dairy products which is traded internationally. This level is fixed in effect by the subsidy decisions of governments trying to unload surpluses.

Such a person could act as the third party between supplier and user—"one who will ensure that the buying organization gets the best possible value for money and that the benefits of all transactions pass to the company or public authority and not to the pockets of individuals".

Mr Godfrey added: "Scandals of the Poulose variety could hardly have occurred if such arrangements had been in force."

Yours sincerely,  
Derek Harris

Currently receives free exports to this country is £800 a tonne, according to Mr Roy Jenkins, New Zealand's trade minister.

In fact, the price New Zealand receives is approximately £610 a tonne at CIF level plus a variable MCA (monetary compensatory amount), currently £221 a tonne, which simply adjusts for depreciation in the value of sterling.

Assuming that New Zealand

is to receive a 17 per cent increase in the current price, this would compensate in part for cost increases which have taken place since the current CIF price was fixed on January 1, 1976.

However, even with a 17 per cent increase, New Zealand butter would still receive only a little over half the general EEC intervention price level.

Clearly New Zealand must continue to seek a price that will keep pace with inflation and provide a reasonable return to our Community partners, subject to such increases.

It is beyond doubt that New Zealand can and will be able to do more than fall under the total exemption by section 377. They are liable to United Kingdom tax, with the 50 per cent deduction, under section 22 (2), Finance Act 1974, with double taxation relief for the German tax suffered (unless the recipient holds German or dual nationality).

It is not clear what Miss Palmer means by "war pensions".

Perhaps this is a confusion with the compensation annuities (pensions) referred to above. The term used is certainly incorrect.

Yours faithfully,  
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32 Vervier Way,  
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June 14.

Metropolitan Regional Examinations Board

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Applications are invited for the post of Finance Officer.

Salary, £4,525-£5,738 (including London weighting), and likely to increase from 1 July under Phase 2.

The duties are concerned with all aspects of the financial affairs of the Metropolitan Board and certain related matters.

Extensive experience of financial work including the preparation of estimates and analyses of expenditure is essential.

Computer experience would be an advantage.

Application forms and further details should be obtained

by postcard from the undersigned (or telephone 071 2244 5204).

Closing date for applications 12 July 1977.

D. H. BOARD, M.A., Secretary to the Board,

Metropolitan Regional Examinations Board,

Lyon House, 104 Wandsworth High Street,

London SW18 4LF.

GENERAL VACANCIES

BANCING, ACCOUNTING AND

GENERAL OFFICES

1 April 1, 1978, 1st April 1, 1978

1 April 1, 1978

1 April 1, 1978

1 April 1, 1978

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Field day for the stags

down of the institutional share of British Petroleum offer for sale to 14 and 21 per cent of their application will mean that even those lucky to come in the preferential category getting less than half the amount originally aiming for.

Although the feeling of the small men may be more emotional than logical, they believe that the profession is being led too far too fast. The fact that small businesses are now likely to be left out of any standard for some time, and that historic accounts will be kept for possibly three years, has been lost under the well publicized disagreements on ED 18.

The Accounting Standards Committee meets tomorrow when ED 18 and the many submissions on it will be high on the agenda, but whether it will be able to decide anything useful before the extent of the protest vote known is a moot point. It looks as if the two Sussex accountants may have done more to bring about a total rethink of CCA than all the submissions put together.

Trafalgar/Beaverbrook

### Weighing the risks—and the rewards

From the looks of it the logic of the Trafalgar House intervention in the Beaverbrook affair lies in the property opportunities, which Beaverbrook, despite the recent sale of its Bristol property, continues to offer.

The Trafalgar camp is, however, emphatic that this is not an asset stripping exercise.

Trafalgar House, then reckons to "make a go of Beaverbrook—in trading terms". Considering that Beaverbrook lost £1.46m at the half year and—contrary to its 1976 experience—has continued to make losses in the second half, so that the deficit for the year just ending may run as high as £2.5m, this is going to take some doing.

To assume that Beaverbrook is capable of producing a respectable return on an investment of £12.5m does not, it is true, require any very great exercise of the imagination: after all, the company has made over £3m pre-tax on two occasions within the past five years.

But Trafalgar House has already accepted that it may be necessary to put in up to another £10m immediately, and a further £10m thereafter, and there is nothing in Beaverbrook's recent history to suggest that the company is capable of earning a respectable return on sums like these.

The reasons, essentially, lie in the labour problems in Fleet Street. Tough management can cope with falling circulation (and the latest figures for all three Beaverbrook panthers are well down on the level of a year ago, with the Express in particular losing out once the brouhaha of going tabloid was over) by hiring and firing; and Trafalgar House is well enough used to living with the

political embarrassment in having the issue nearly four oversubscribed, the merchant banks in the BP offer were yesterday down the significance of its success in it with the £500m pulled in by bury flotation and the oversubscription the majority of the main new issues st five years.

It is likely that the City will come into play over the next few days left wing of the Labour Party for the terms of the issue too low, and not be taken too seriously. It is the job of those involved to ensure the of the offer

on accounting

### S-roots

ion

sex accountants, Mr Martin Haslam and David Keymer, believe that their in to stop the compulsory introduction of current cost accounting, which will be introduced by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in a week's time, has crystallized fears of many of the profession the disappearance of the tried and historic accounts as being a retrograde step.

ured with past rolls by institute the 23,000 votes which had been cast by midday yesterday is very high and if the voting pattern, as is indeed running against the proposal, CCA, then Messrs Haslam and will have successfully uncovered the largest rifts between leadership and the rest that has been seen. Major firms see CCA as a necessary move, realistic accounts whereas Haslam and Keymer see its introduction as a step into uncharted waters ill-defined map and a faulty com-

Tuesday's vote will, for the vast of chartered accountants, be the a their views have been taken. Up to, from current purchasing power, Sandlands and Exposure Draft 18, session has believed it has been in the converted. Not so.

The big firms, in fact, accountants led on the growing arguments over the Morpeth's exposure draft with alarm, and the vote against CCA is a large element who do not so intent to kill CCA at any price, but to

with the pattern of advertising revenue.

But coping with the Fleet Street unions, and the problems of introducing new technology, is something else again.

The potential, should such problems prove surmountable, is evident in the 10 per cent

margin on revenue obtained by United News-

papers, which like Beaverbrook derives all of its profits from publishing, but which unlike Beaverbrook is through its trans-

fer to new technology.

Beaverbrook's revenue in the year just ended is likely to have topped £100m, and a 10 per cent margin on that would provide the group with a very handsome return indeed—particularly as there's no problem over finding the money to put into Beaverbrook. But yesterday's recovery in Trafalgar House shares to 116p is not yet putting much credence in that.

More and more managerial and professional workers are forming and joining trade unions. They affiliate to the TUC when they can and, though fairly small in numbers, could soon be expressing a distinctive voice in the movement's councils, different from that of the more broadly based white collar organizations.

Like all trade union change, the development is not taking place without trouble and strife in some sectors. But where there is already a more or less horizontal division of union organization, the path is reasonably smooth.

The Institution of Professional Civil Servants was welcomed into the TUC last year and no doubt the Association of First Division Civil Servants, which includes top men from permanent secretaries downwards, will be similarly welcomed if their affiliation ballot, to be completed by the end of this week, produces a favourable result.

The National and Local Government Officers Association is already in the TUC, with membership ranging from clerks to chief officers and sometimes to chief executives or the equivalent in public utilities as well as local authorities. Still in the public sector, the British Association of Colliery Management affiliated this year.

The Steel Industry Management Association has been outlawed by the TUC since a dispute with the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in the main production workers' union, at the time of nationalization, but its members will probably be ballooning on a merger with the confederation in the autumn.

In private industry the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs has referred to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) a claim for recognition under the Employment Protection Act for senior management at ICI. Managers are already included in bank and public house and shop unions, some of which are in the TUC.

## What of the managers who want to participate in the trade union movement?

Eric Wigham

The main area of conflict is in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, particularly in the aircraft and shipbuilding sectors being nationalized.

When this was imminent two years ago, the Shipbuilding and Allied Industries Management Association and the British Aerospace Staff Association were formed to represent management and senior technical staff.

### Formidable opposition

The main area of conflict is in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, particularly in the aircraft and shipbuilding sectors being nationalized.

The association told the TUC that the award was perverse, that it should be declared null and void by the TUC General Council, and that the association could not be held morally bound by it. It proceeds with its section 11 claim.

Mr Len Murray, TUC General Secretary, called Mr John Lyons, of the association, to see him at fortnight or so ago, but could not persuade him to accept the award.

It is clear that managerial and professional workers feel a need to organize, and would like to be in the TUC. In order to do so, they must be fully represented and in order to protect themselves from constant attack by TUC unions. But management would rather have their own organizations than join the established manual or white collar groups.

Because they are fairly small in numbers, they fear that such unions will pay little attention to their needs. They are also afraid that they are in the same bodies as men who work under them. Often they are unsympathetic to the political attitudes and affiliations of the older unions.

The Engineers and Managers' Association meets many of their needs because it has a powerful base in electricity supply, is affiliated to the TUC and is non-political.

In some sectors of employment, the managers' organization is being forced to link with manual or white collar unions, keeping what autonomy they can, while in others they remain exclusively managerial and professional.

Perhaps it would help to sort things out if the TUC had a special advisory committee for "bosses" unions or bosses' sections of bigger unions, though the idea sounds

## America at sixes and sevens

The numbers six and seven seem to have a magical quality as far as the American economy is concerned. This year the country's real growth rate, the unemployment rate and inflation rates are now widely expected to average 6.5 per cent, and the rate of interest will result in reduced business and consumer spending levels for 1977 as a whole.

The latest economic statistics certainly support such predictions. Unemployment is not down to 6.5 per cent and wholesale prices in May rose at an annual rate of over 5.5 per cent.

Real gross national product went up at an annual rate of about 6.4 per cent in the first quarter and is widely expected to have been close to 6 per cent in the present quarter. Even the prime rate seems to be hovering around the 6 to 7 per cent level this year.

Most economists are more confident than usual about the accuracy of their predictions, and many leaders of the country's largest manufacturing, retailing and banking companies share the confidence. But experts on Wall Street seem to take a quite different and much bleaker view.

The pessimism on Wall Street has three main causes. There are fears that consumer spending levels will decline and that the economy will fall into a pattern similar to that of 1976, with a strong first quarter and a fairly strong second quarter followed by a lengthy "pause".

Secondly, there are fears about inflation. There is broad acceptance of the argument that the high inflation figures for the first quarter were largely the result of the extremely severe winter weather, but there seems to be an expectation of continued strong increases in industrial commodity prices that will more than offset any leveling off in food price trends.

Finally, there is concern about the trend of interest

rates. On Wall Street, at least, there are many analysts who suspect that the Federal Reserve Board will move to ward tighter money policies after some tightening in recent weeks and that higher interest rates will result in reduced business and consumer spending levels.

The Administration expects rates to rise from 6.5 per cent to 7 per cent and M2 to 10.1 per cent and M3 to 11.4 per cent.

These rates are roughly in line with the Fed's targets and a modest slowing of growth in money supply should be accomplished by the moderate tightening that the Fed decided upon several weeks ago and this has led to a rise of about 0.5 per cent in short-term interest rates.

A further significant tightening of money policies seems improbable in the months ahead.

The public sector's demand for money this year is less than was expected and the private sector's demand, while rising, does not look like developing sharply.

For these reasons it would be surprising if interest rates were to move up to a significant degree in the next few months.

Consumer sales shot ahead in the first quarter and maintained almost as strong a level in April and May. Real personal disposable income is now increasing and total employment is also rising, despite some decline in June.

There is little evidence from national consumer confidence surveys or from reports from retailers and house builders of a marked decline in consumer spending intentions.

All the latest surveys of business investment plans show fairly good rises for the remainder of the year and these surveys are supported by dozens of declarations at recent company annual meetings of new investment projects in the offing. Construction companies

are even suggesting now that

their discussions with manufacturers are very encouraging and indicate that new plant construction orders may finally start materializing in the not too distant future.

An important consideration in this regard is the fact that long term interest rates have remained fairly stable and do not at present show signs of moving ahead as did short-term rates.

Businessmen are talking more about new investment projects for the very simple reason that their use of plant capacity has now gone above the 80 per cent level in most cases and demand is fairly strong for all kinds of products, so leading to gradual gains in overall industrial production.

At the half-way stage in 1977 there is good reason to believe that the economic recovery will be sustained and that those magic numbers, six and seven, will be realized. However, there are big long-term problems and there is no evidence so far that the Carter administration has really developed strategies that will lead to a significant fall in the inflation rate below, say, 6 per cent, or that will provide business with the better return on investment that is needed if a large rise in business investment is to take place.

The United States will be able to achieve lower unemployment rates and sustained and significant economic growth rates only if such strategies are developed.

Frank Vogl

## Dorman Smith Holdings Ltd

TURNOVER	1977 £'000	1976 £'000	1968 £'000
EXPORTS	4,129	3,100	256
PRE-TAX PROFIT	3,048	2,735	376
TAXATION	1,592	1,449	164
PAY per employee	£2,981	£2,635	£735

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6. But on past performance—given time—they almost certainly will.

Dorman Smith

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, K. F. Blackshaw F.C.A., Dorman Smith Holdings Ltd, Atherton Works, Blackpool Road, Finsen PR2 2DQ.

## Business Diary: And the band played on . . .



Who'll be bandmaster? Left to right: Rolls-Royce Motors' David Plastow and Foden's Bill Foden.

the choir (which is based in Shrewsbury) recording an album together.

John Plowman, who succeeds George Bull as chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association, will have one very pressing objective in his year of office. The association, the industry's pressure group here and in Brussels, wants the Customs and Excise to stop demanding duty as soon as drink leaves bond and to wait another six weeks until the buyer has paid for it.

Plowman and his deputy, Peter Halgarten, will be pointing out to the Treasury that it costs the industry about £140m a year to "carry" the £1,000m of duty payable each year. The latter sum is equal to more than half the value of the wine

and spirits sold in this country. Robert Sheldon, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has agreed to look at the "practical implications" of deferring payment.

John Plowman, who succeeds George Bull as chairman of the Wine and Spirit Association, will have one very pressing objective in his year of office. The association, the industry's pressure group here and in Brussels, wants the Customs and Excise to stop demanding duty as soon as drink leaves bond and to wait another six weeks until the buyer has paid for it.

Until six months ago Engler

# Europa

Two new trade records point to the growing importance of exporting services like insurance and bank charges

## One pound in three of UK foreign earnings comes from 'invisibles'

This year's statistics of world trade will be all the signs feature two new records which at first glance are distinctly unusual. The United Kingdom balance of payments will show another record surplus—in the category of so-called "invisible trade"—and West Germany, which in recent years seems to have monopolized the first place in exports, will once again register the largest net imports of "invisible goods and services" in the world.

Even the more "invisible transactions" in the balance-of-payments section of the foreign trade statistics indicates that economists tend to relegate them to a position of secondary importance. "Invisibles" as an American colleague recently remarked, "are really much more of a European—not to say British—conception. They've never been taken that seriously in the States".

Did he realize here that the balance on imports and exports of services like shipping, air transport, insurance, brokerage, and bank charges, and tourism, together with dividend payments and other financial grants, resulted in a visible deficit of \$9,300m (£5,100m) to a mere \$644m? The United States deficit on trade is virtually offset by "invisibles" items: it is in fact the world's biggest net exporter of services.

Invisibles account for a quarter of total world trade, and the trend is rising. The total balance on current account of countries in the Organization

for Economic Cooperation and Development last year showed a deficit of \$26,700m, of which \$7,800m (29 per cent) was accounted for by a deficit on invisibles (services and trans-

port). But to return to Europe: one pound in every three of the United Kingdom's foreign earnings comes from invisible transactions. In the past year, returns from this source even exceeded those from exports of finished manufactures! This country has run a deficit in international trade since the time of the French Revolution; but over the same period it has had a surplus on invisibles.

Balance-of-payments problems in recent years would have been still worse but for the surplus on services; this reflects the enduring importance of London as an international centre for finance and commerce.

West Germany is a different case: it has become the home of the largest industrial production in western Europe, and an indirect consequence of this is considerably higher levels of trade in invisibles. After the United States, exports of services are the second largest in the world—but imports of services are still higher.

In a country where so much industry is concentrated, fewer people come as tourists, and more people get away as often as their pockets permit from the pressures of the economic miracle. On top of this there is the persistent high level of transfers by immigrant workers

### CURRENT INVISIBLE TRANSACTIONS OF MAJOR TRADING COUNTRIES AND COUNTRY GROUPS IN BILLION \$

	Annual average 1964-73	1974	1975	1976
Canada	-1.87	-3.5	-4.4	5.7
USA	-1.85	4.5	2.7	8.8
Japan	-1.74	-6.1	-5.7	-6.2
France	-0.61	-2.1	-1.5	-1.3
Germany	-4.54	-12.2	-13.8	-13.4
Italy	1.62	0.5	0.6	1.1
United Kingdom	1.31	3.6	3.5	3.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	0	0	0.2	0.8
Netherlands	0.56	1.5	0.6	1.3
Other EEC	0.48	1.1	1.1	0.2
Total OECD	-3.15	-6.2	-11.8	-7.8

Sources: OECD Economic Outlook, December 1976; International Financial Statistics, June 1977; US Survey of Current Business.

to their homelands (DM6,400m (£1,600m) last year).

The West German Federal Bank talks in this context of the respective "advantages and drawbacks of concentration and diversification of exports" but West Germany "will remain a country with a continuing large trade surplus and substantial deficit on services and transfers".

There is another curious feature connected with West Germany's large trade surplus (which so often gives offence): West Germany has, after the United States, the second highest deficit on so-called government grants. Last year, these amounted to DM9,400m, 23 per

cent of the trade surplus. This seems to be another world record.

To put it another way: where the United Kingdom has a deficit on its surplus on invisibles to finance its trade deficit for 200 years, West Germany needs to keep up a trade surplus of almost DM10,000m in order to meet its commitments to international organisations.

And West Germany would still be in the red because of its deficit on services and transfers abroad by immigrant wor-

kers. Japan has often defended its trade surplus—so often criticized in international circles by similar reference to its deficit on services.

In the near future the principal factor affecting balances on current account for most countries—apart from temporary effects—would seem to be that the deficit countries will continue to have to pay higher prices to the oil-exporting countries. Last year these payments amounted to 18 per cent on average of the export earnings of the deficit countries.

Conversely, the oil-exporting countries will probably show an increased demand for services, partly due to their import port facilities. Tourism, which was to some extent marking time last year, will not only benefit the traditional tourist goals, for example the southern European countries, a notable development has been the steep rise in the United Kingdom surplus on tourism. It remains to be seen whether this boom will continue beyond the Jubilee Year 1977.

Finally, the deficits on invisibles for all OECD countries will reach new levels, even if not the \$13,600m forecast by the OECD in December of last year. The new forecasts from Paris next month will probably revise this figure downwards to about \$11,000m as a result of the downward revision in the deficit for last year.

Hans Baumann

Law Report June 27 1977

Court of Appeal

## 'Displayed outside' means visible from outside

Regina v Newcastle upon Tyne Gaming Licensing Committee. Ex parte White Hart Enterprises Ltd.

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Goff and Lord Justice Shaw.

"Displayed outside" means made visible on made manifest outside: accordingly a notice of application for a gaming club licence affixed to the inside of a plain glass panel and clearly visible and legible to anyone was not displayed outside.

The County Court allowed an appeal by White Hart Enterprises Ltd. of Newcastle upon Tyne from the refusal by the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Melford Stevenson, and Mr Justice Lynne) of their application for a gaming club licence on 25th June 1976 of their application for an order of mandamus requiring the local gaming licensing committee to hear and determine an application for the grant of a licence other than bingo or hire for the purpose of the proposed Salero Casino Club in respect of premises in Centre House, New Bridge Street, Newcastle.

The committee had refused to consider the application on the ground that they had no jurisdiction because the application had not complied with the requirements of paragraph 6(3) of Schedule 2 to the Gaming Act, 1968, which provides: "The applicants shall affix a notice to be displayed outside the relevant entrance to the relevant premises on or before April 1; and the applicant shall... keep that notice so displayed during the period beginning April 1 and ending April 14." L

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Mr R. J. Harvey, QC, and Mr David R. Wood for the applicants; Mr Humphrey Potts, QC, and Mr Gerald Markland for objectors, Casino Royal Club.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the applicants wanted to set up a casino at premises known as Plaza Level, Centre House, Newcastle upon Tyne. On 21st November 1976 a certificate of consent by the Gaming Board had been obtained, and on February 24 an application for a licence had been made to the local gaming licensing committee. In addition, the requirements of

paragraph 6 of Schedule 2 to the Gaming Act, 1968, had to be complied with. A notice of the application had been put in a newspaper circulating in the licensing area. In order to comply with the requirements of paragraph 6(3), the applicants had posted a notice on the inside of a plain glass panel and clearly visible and legible to anyone was not displayed outside".

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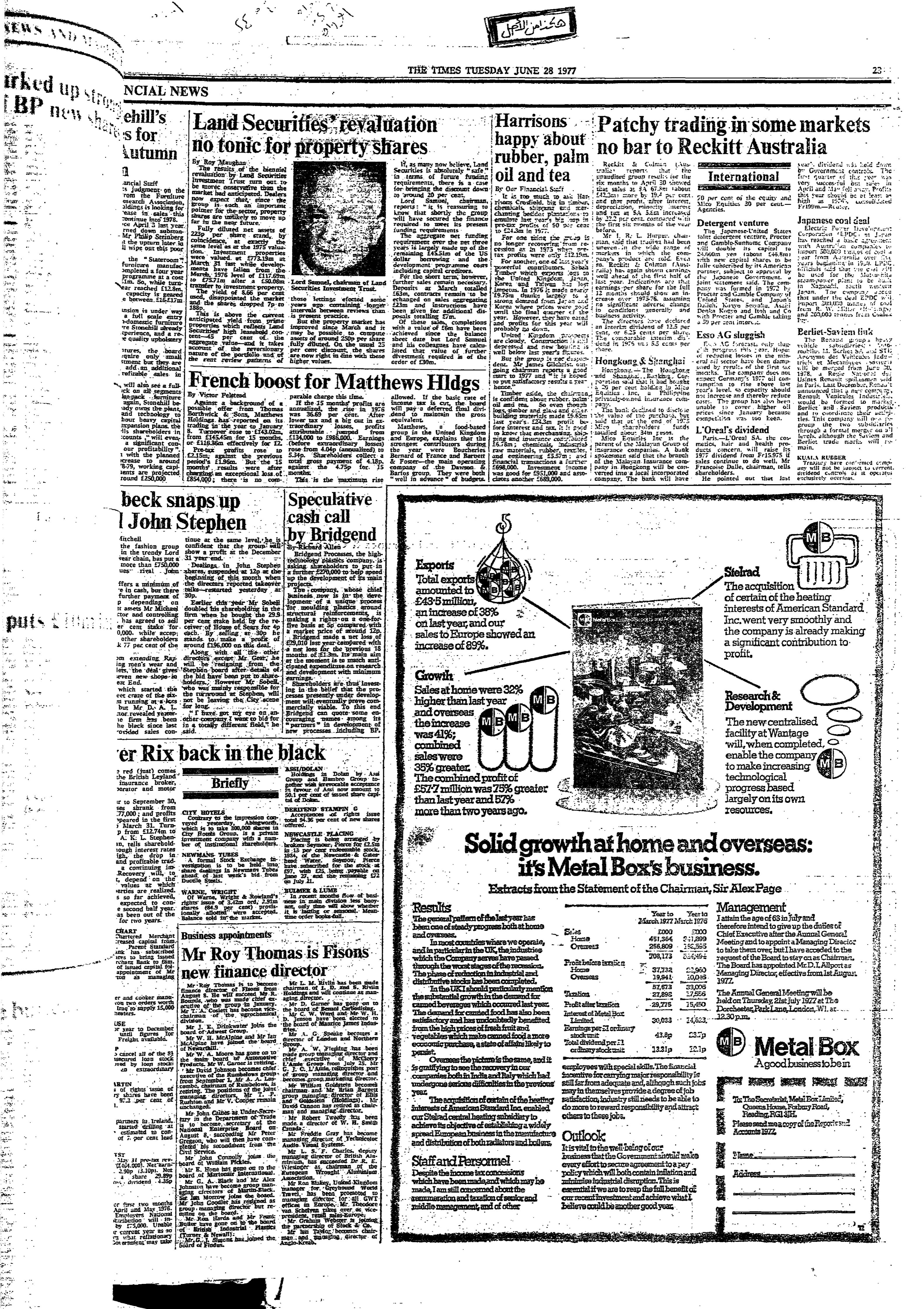
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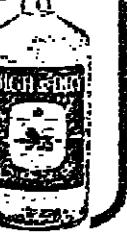
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IMPORTANT IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN  
DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS

including the property of Douglas Cooper and  
Carlo Pissaro Cat. (27 illustrations, 35 in colour) £3

Thursday 30th June, at 10.30 am

CONTEMPORARY ART 1945-1977

Cat. (146 illustrations, 71 in colour) £3.50

Thursday 30th June, at 11 am

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER AND PLATE

Cat. (5 plates) 5p

Friday 1st July, at 11 am

FINE FRENCH FURNITURE, CLOCKS, ORMOLU-  
MOUNTED WORKS OF ART, IMPORTANT  
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the late Hon. Lady Baillie (sold by order of the  
Leeds Castle Foundation) and the Broadwood Trust

Cat. (101 illustrations, 21 in colour) £3

Monday 4th July, at 10.30 am

FINE ITALIAN AND FRENCH DRAWINGS

from the Collection of the late Mr. C. R. Rudolf, Part II

Cat. (109 illustrations) £2.50

Monday 4th July, at 11 am

IMPORTANT FRENCH PAPERWEIGHTS

Cat. (69 illustrations, 29 in colour) £2.75

Monday 4th July, at 10.30 am

DRAWINGS BY JACOPO PALMA,  
called IL GIOVANE

from the Collection of the late Mr. C. R. Rudolf, Part II

Cat. (35 plates) £2

*Fridays 1st July, at 11 am and 2.30 pm, at Belvoir's  
Aubrey Boarder by Frederick Evans, photo/gravure,  
1893, 125 by 92 mm.*



Monday 4th July, at 2.30 pm

FINE OLD MASTER DRAWINGS

Cat. (30 illustrations) £1

Tuesday 5th July, at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm

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Cat. (72 plates, 19 in colour) £3.50

Tuesday 5th July, at 11 am

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MANUSCRIPTS OF ROBERT SCHUMANN AND  
AUTOCGRAPH LETTERS OF CLARA SCHUMANN

Cat. (3 plates) 50p

Tuesday 5th July, at approx 11.15 am and following  
day, 11 am

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MANUSCRIPTS, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS,  
LITERARY RECOLLS AND PORTRAITS

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Tuesday 28th June, at 11 am

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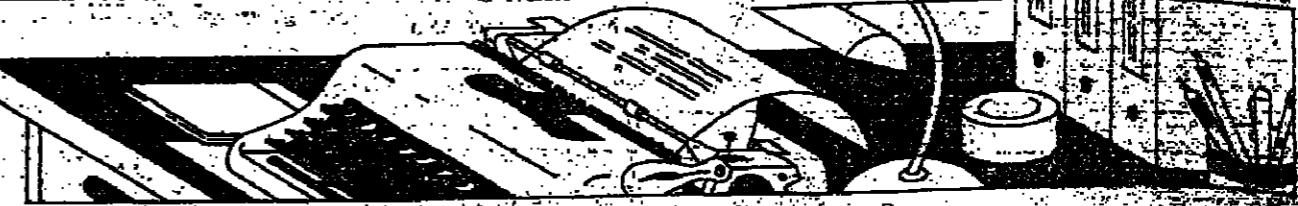
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